The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 41.

DAILY GAZETTE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—The outstanding legal tenders yesterday amounted to $381,329,527.

—Mr. De La Reintree, formerly Consul of the United States in Havana, died there on Thursday.

—Gerrett Smith has unconditionally donated $10,000 to Hamilton College, New York, his alma mater.

—Col. Wyatt S. Thomas, editor of the Pine Bluff (Ark.) *Press*, a prominent journalist, died on Thursday.

—Thos. H. Rodman has been appointed District Attorney of Kings county, N. Y., in place of Britton, removed.

—The Senate of the Maine Legislature on Friday voted—14 to 12—to abolish the death penalty. Four Senators were absent.

—The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court decides that under the Constitution a woman can be a member of a school committee.

—The striking ship carpenters at Cooper's Point, Camden, resumed work yesterday, having obtained the increased pay demanded.

—The assignee of Howes & Macy, of New York, announces that he will be able to pay creditors 45 per cent. about the 24 of March.

—Gen. R. S. Schenck, American Minister, and A. G. Cattell, special agent of the United States in Europe, will leave Liverpool to-day for New York.

—Eighteen bids were opened on Friday for the superstructure of bridges of the Southern Railroad from South Danville, Kentucky, to the Tennessee State line, but the awards were not made.

—The House Committee on Appropriations on Friday completed the Indian Appropriation bill. It appropriates over five million dollars, being a reduction from the estimates of fifteen hundred thousand dollars.

—Six hundred workmen of the extra Spanish war force are to be discharged from the Philadelphia Navy Yard to-day. The Canonicus is to go into commission to-day. Her destination is supposed to be Key West.

—The Duke De Broglie, French Minister of the Interior, has sent a circular to Prefects, directing them to keep a watch upon citizens who leave for Chiselhurst on the occasion of the Prince Imperial becoming of age.

—The journeymen shoemakers belonging to the Crispin Society of Chicago are on a strike, the only point at issue between them and the employers being that the Crispins refuse to promise not to strike in a body whenever the employes of any one house strike.

—General Lewis T. Wigfall, of Confederate notoriety, died in Galveston, Texas, on Wednesday. He has been residing in Baltimore for the past eighteen months, where he was admitted to the bar. His age was about fifty years.

—The President has approved the act authorizing the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of expense incurred by the territorial authorities of Dakota for arms, equipments, military stores, supplies, and all other expenses of the volunteer forces of the Indian war of 1862.

—The estates of Stephen and Abbey Kelly Foster, Sarah Wall and Marietta Flogg, who refuse to pay taxes until women can vote, were offered for sale by the tax collector of Worcester, Mass., on Friday, to pay the taxes of 1872. The last named was bought in by a friend, but no one bid for the other estates.

—The will of Mrs. Eliza Gilpin, of Philadelphia, has been probated. It makes provision to carry into effect the will of her late husband, Henry D. Gilpin, who donated one hundred thousand dollars to be equally divided between the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Historical Society of Chicago, and Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

—The Ohio Falls Iron Work Company at New Albany, Ind., recently employed a new force of hands to take the place of the old workmen who had been on a strike for two months past, and fired up on Friday morning, but it appears the new men received a warning from the old operatives not to commence work, and none of them appeared at the mill.

—A meeting of merchants of Chicago was held at the Merchants Exchange Rooms on Friday afternoon, at which a resolution was adopted protesting against an increase of the present volume of currency and denouncing the action of the Illinois Senators on the subject. The meeting was not large, but embraced a number of the largest merchants.

—The striking cotton and woolen mill operatives at Kensington held a meeting last night, and resolved to adhere to their demands. The manufacturers state that the hands have not injured themselves by this action, as most of the mills have now on hand a large stock of manufactured goods, and were only running under the least possible expense to simply keep going and give employment to their hands.

—The investigation into the recent forgeries on the New York Stock Exchange shows that the paper on which the communication purporting to have been made by Mr. Orton was written was taken from the Vice Presidents, and not the President's room, and that the Toledo, Wabash & Western letter was not written upon the regular paper of the company. It is thought some printer was employed to print the head lines.

—The United States Senate has confirmed the following nominations: J. A. Wright, Receiver of Public Moneys at Pioche, Nevada; J. C. Foster, Register at Pioche, Nevada. Consuls—James M. True, of Illinois, at Kingston, Canada; and Newton Crane, of Missouri, at Manchester. United States Marshals—Edward S. Kearny, for Washington Territory, and Benj. J. J. Shoaner, for Indiana. Postmaster—Sidney M. Cox, at Thornton, Ind.

—The South Carolina Tax-payers' Convention adjourned on Friday, after a four days' session. A report was adopted instructing the Executive Committee to prepare a Constitution and by-laws for county organizations, to be known as Tax Unions, and to be established in every county of the State. All citizens, white and black, who pay taxes, are to be admitted to membership, the object being to prosecute criminal and dishonest officials, and endeavor to relieve the burden of taxation.

CRIME.

—Ex-Deputy Sheriff Conklin, convicted in New York of stealing three five thousand dollar gold certificates from one Craft, of Virginia, while the latter was intoxicated, has been sent to the State prison for five years.

—The wife of Ezra Cooper, one of the wealthiest men in Erie county, Pa., was arrested on Friday on suspicion of murdering a servant girl. It is said she was jealous, imagining that too great an intimacy existed between the deceased and her husband.

—Some unknown person fired three shots through a window at Rev. Mr. Fairchild, President of Berea College, in Madison county, Kentucky, while that gentleman was sitting in his room, a few nights since. None of the shots took effect, and the assailant escaped in the darkness. No cause is assigned for the act.

—An old man, dressed in the English style of a century ago, known as the Baron, alias Sir Morton Peto, was arrested in St. Louis on Friday on suspicion of being implicated in forgeries in Keokuk, Davenport, Hannibal, Quincy and Rock Island. Among the papers on his person was a draft for £2,850, signed Sir Morton Peto.

CASUALTIES.

—Andrew C. Stewart, a well-known farmer living ten miles east of Memphis, was killed on Thursday by his horse rearing up and falling back on him.

—George Landrum, a son of Rev. Dr. Landrum, of Memphis, while hunting on Thursday, accidentally shot himself in the shoulder, inflicting a severe wound.

FIRES.

—A flouring mill, owned by Mrs. Rockstraw, at Rockford, Indiana, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning. Loss $25,000 to $30,000. The miller, named Anderson, and another young man, named Keddinger, have been arrested, accused of setting the mill on fire.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 20.—In the Senate today bills were introduced to authorize the removal of property and estates belonging to non-residents; to abolish the office of State Gas Inspector, and to amend the act of May 5th, 1873, authorizing an increase of the capital stock of railroad companies, so as to restore the law as it stood prior to the act of last May.

In the House bills were introduced providing for regulating the publication of applications for local or special legislation, and to exempt from seizure any fund set apart by benevolent associations for the families of deceased members. A bill was also introduced to apportion the State into Congressional districts.

The committee was instructed to inquire into and report upon that part of the tax law having reference to taxing property not secured by mortgage. A motion to request the Temperance Committee to report back on next Tuesday a bill now in their hands amending the Adair law was laid on the table—yeas 45, nays 31.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Petitions from Business Men of Chicago for More Money.

Struggle Over the Atlanta Postmastership.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1874.

The Currency Question.

Indications to-night are stronger than ever that some kind of a bill for financial relief will pass this session, probably free banking, though the contractionists will endeavor to load it down with amendments. The Senate decided to-day by a vote of 28 to 25 in favor of an increase of currency. Senator Logan presented a petition this afternoon, signed by 1,090 Chicago business firms, asking for an increase of currency. This evening he received another similar petition, signed by 1,808 business firms of Chicago, which he will present to the Senate Monday.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1874.

Wisconsin Central Railroad—Encouraging the Growth of Timber.

The Senate Committee on Public Works has agreed to recommend the passage of a bill extending until December 1, 1876, the time for the completion of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The law now requires its completion by next May, under penalty of forfeiture of a large land grant.

The Committee also took action on the House bill amendatory of the act to encourage the growth of timber on Western prairies, and will report amendments limiting the amount of land that may be thus acquired by homesteaders, in addition to the 160 acres of the homestead, to forty acres, planted with trees, contiguous to said homesteads.

Postmaster at Atlanta.

The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads considered to-day the nomination of Governor Conrad Baird to be postmaster at Atlanta. Representatives Whiteley and Freeman opposed the confirmation. Governor Bard was heard in reply; also W. P. Pierce and Chapman Norris. The friends of Bard contend that the interference of members of the House is an infringement of the constitutional rights of the Senate to pass upon nominations submitted by the President.

FOREIGN.

The New British Ministry.

Political Disturbances Apprehended in Japan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Promotion.

LONDON, February 20.—The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, who was Secretary of State for War in the Gladstone Ministry, is to be elevated to the peerage under the title of Viscount Rivington.

The Late Fire.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley, commander of the Ashantee expedition, is a sufferer to a large amount by the destruction of the "Pantechnicon."

The Queen Interviewed by Disraeli.

LONDON, February 20.—Disraeli had an interview with the Queen this morning.

Three Railway Accidents.

Three railway accidents are reported to-day. The most serious one happened to the Scotch mail trail, which ran into a luggage van near Prestoh. Fifteen persons were injured. Two have died. The cars were demolished.

Serious Insurrection.

NAZASAKI, February 20.—A serious insurrection has broken out in the District of Fizen. The telegraph lines have been destroyed.

The New Ministry.

LONDON, February 20.—The following list of members of the new Cabinet is official: First Lord of the Treasury, Disraeli; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote; First Lord of Admiralty, George Ward Hunt; Secretary of State for the Home Department, Richard Assheton Cross; Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, Earl of Derby; Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, Earl of Carnavon; Secretary of State for War, Gathorne Hardey; Secretary for India, Marquis of Salisbury; Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cairns; Lord of Privy Seal, Earl of Malmesbury; Lord President of Council, Duke of Richmond. Lord John Manners is appointed Postmaster General.

JAPAN.

Political Disturbances Apprehended.

YEDDO, February 20.—Political disturbances are apprehended in Japan. Minister Iwakura has tendered his resignation, but the Mikado refuses to accept it. The people clamor for war against the Coreans. This or a civil war is inevitable.

TEMPERANCE WAR.

The Hillsboro (Ohio) Injunction Dissolved.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—A *Gazette* Hillsboro special says Judge Steele to day dissolved the injunction of women from praying in front of Dunn's drug store, on the ground that Johnson, the owner of the premises, was improperly joined with Dunn, the occupant, as plaintiffs in the case. The *Enquirer* special says the plaintiffs have appealed to a higher Court and restored the restraining order.

The White Flag in Xenia.

Xenia reports five saloons closed up to this evening. One saloon keeper came out of his cellar to-day, bearing a white flag in token of surrender. Each surrender is made the occasion of a jubilee.

Business Suspended in Oxford.

Oxford has nearly all places of busines closed.

Dayton Women Organizing.

In Dayton the women organized for work to-day. Reports from there conflict as to the favor the plan meets with.

Mass Meeting at Terre Haute, Ind.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., February 20.—A very large, harmonious and enthusiastic temperance mass meeting held here to-night, was addressed by ex-Lieutenant Governor Cumback and B. C. Hobbs.

Ladies' Prayer Meetings in Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 20.—The Ladies' prayer meetings now being held daily preparatory to a more active movement on the liquor dealers are growing in favor, and much interest is manifested. No plan of campaign is yet decided on, although it is asserted that a plan similar to that adopted at Hillsboro is being much discussed. The general meeting of next Tuesday will decide the plan to be observed.

The War on King Alcohol in New York and Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, February 20.—It is said three thousand women of this city have offered their services since Sunday to the conductors of the Union Temperance Prayers Meeting to inaugurate a war against King Alcohol. The Brooklyn Women's Temperance Society to-day resolved to call a public meeting to devise means to prevent liquor selling on Sunday. A large number are in favor of adopting the plan resorted to in the West.

The Movement in Jeffersonville and New Albany, Ind.

LOUISVILLE, February 20.—The ladies of Jeffersonville, Ind., visited several saloons and grocery stores to day, but with no apparent results.

The movement will be inaugurated in New Albany on Monday.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—River thirty one feet; falling. Departed—Andes, Wheeling. Brisk rain since dark.

CAIRO, ILL., February 22.—Arrived—Charles Bodman, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Idlewild, Evansville, 4; Nail City, St. Louis, 6. Departed—City of Helena, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Bodman, Cincinnati, 2; Idlewild, Evansville, 6. River risen one foot. Raining and foggy; mercury 52.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 20.—River risen two inches in the last twenty four hours, and is now about stationary, with eleven feet seven inches in canal and nine feet seven inches in Indian chute. Raining hard all afternoon. Arrived—Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Garrett and barges, New Orleans; Evan Williams, John Dippold, Panther, Blackmore, Risher, Oakland, Grand Lake, D. B. Ward and Tom Rees No. 2, all with barges of coal, Pittsburgh. Departed—Andy Baum, Memphis, and most of the above tow boats. The steamer Camella was resold at the city wharf by the United States Marshal to-day to Joe Crane for $2,200. She will be put in the Cincinnati and Tennessee river trade.

EVANSVILLE, February 20.—Cloudy and raining lightly; mercury 48 to 54. River risen 1 foot. Up—Quickstep, 10 A. M.; Fayette, 12. Down—Sneriock, 11 A. M.; Charmer, 1 P. M.; Tarascon, 3; Prairie City and Liberty No. 2, 6. Business moderate.

VICKSBURG, February 20.—Up—Mary Houston, John Kilgour and Great Republic. Down—Jno. Tolle, Louisville and Glencoe. Arrived—Colorado and R. E. Lee. Cloudy and warm. River falling.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—Arrived—St. Joseph, Memphis; Davenport and Colossal, Keokuk. Departed—Belle of Memphis; Tom Means, Ohio river. River falling slowly. Cloudy, with a mild rain to night.

NEW ORLEANS, February 20.—Arrived—Pargon, Cincinnati. Departed—H. S. Turner, Cincinnati; Bismarck, St. Louis. Cloudy and warm.

MEMPHIS, February 20.—River rising rapidly. Weather wet and cool. Departed—Mitchell, Cincinnati; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Ames, St. Louis.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 20.—River falling; eighteen feet on shoals. Raining since noon. Arrived—Bransford, Upper Cumberland.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Senate in Favor of an Increase in the Volume of Currency.

Chief Justice Waite Introduced to the Members of the House.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1874.

SENATE.

Cultivation of Timber.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States transmitting a resolution of the American Association for the advancement of Science on the subject of "cultivation of timber and preservation of forests;" also a communication from the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the same subject. Referred.

Petition Against Additional Taxation.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of citizens of Pennsylvania against any restoration of duty on tea and coffee, or any additional internal taxation. Referred.

Protest from Women.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of the Pennsylvania Women Suffrage Association, protesting against the passage of the bill to aid in the execution of the laws in Utah. Referred.

Error in the Tariff Bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said he desired to call the attention of the Senate to an error in the tariff bill in regard to fruits being admitted free, which led to the loss of half a million dollars of revenue and which might lead to the loss of a larger amount. He was glad to be able to say that the error did not occur in the Senate, but was caused by somebody adding "s" to the word "fruit," and then a comma. He did not know who did it, but the subject ought to be inquired into.

Mr. ANTHONY thought that engrossed bills should pass from one House to the other in print, and not in manuscript.

After considerable time spent in explanations, the subject was dropped.

Suppressed Illicit Distilleries.

Mr. FLANAGAN submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the number of illicit distilleries suppressed by officers of the Government in the last six months, and the producing capacity thereof. Agreed to.

The Financial Bill.

The morning hour expired, and the Senate resumed consideration of the financial bill, the pending motion being to reconsider the vote of yesterday by which the substitute of Mr. Cooper was adopted.

Explanation.

Mr. LOGAN said yesterday morning, when the chairman of the Finance Committee presented a petition of bankers and merchants of Chicago, protesting against any increase in the volume of currency, he supposed it was signed by many whose names he had noticed in newspapers who were the first to close their doors at the commencement of the panic. Subsequently he went to the committee room and examined the petition, when he found that the names he referred to were not attached to it. As he did not desire to do injustice to any one, he made this statement, the petition being signed by respectable business men.

The Fitzjohn Porter Military Court Martial.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a joint resolution releasing the members of the military court which tried Fitzjohn Porter in 1862 from the obligations of the oath they took as members of the court not to disclose the vote or opinion of any members thereof, and asked immediate consideration thereof.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) objected.

Mr. CHANDLER gave notice that he would call it upon Monday.

Adjournment.

Mr. HAMILTON (Md.) moved that when the Senate adjourned to-day, it be to meet on Monday next. Agreed to.

Parchment Bills.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Enrolled Bills to inquire into the expediency of superseding the present system of parchment in the last stage of a bill, and provide that when it be presented to the President for approval, it shall be printed and so preserved in the Department of State.

Mr. SARGENT said he did not oppose the resolution, but thought it should also provide that there should be no legislation during the last two or three days of the session. It would be impracticable to print bills in the haste which generally characterizes the last days of the session unless something be done to prevent legislation on the last two or three days.

Mr. SUMNER said there might be a small printing establishment in the Capital for the last days of the session to facilitate legislation.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) moved to lay the bill and all amendments on the table. Lost—yeas 17, nays 36.

Mr. BOREMAN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. SHERMAN called for the yeas and nays, and gave notice that he would call for the yeas and nays on every proposition.

Mr. BOREMAN withdrew his motion.

The question then recurred on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the substitute of Mr. Cooper was adopted yesterday, and it was carried—yeas 31, nays 25—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Clayton, Conover, Ferry (Mich.), Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Johnston, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton and West—31.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Ferry (Conn.), Gilbert, Hamlin, Jones, Kelley, Morrill (Me.), Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner and Wadleigh—25.

Mr. Cooper's amendment was then rejected.

The question recurring on Mr. Merrimon's amendment, it was adopted by yeas 28 to nays 25, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Cameron, Clayton, Conover, Ferry (Mich.), Goldthwaite, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Johnston, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton and West—28.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Boutwell, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Ferry (Conn.), Gilbert, Hager, Hamlin, Jones, Kelley, Morrill (Me.) Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner and Wadleigh—25.

Messrs. Carpenter, Gordon, Wright and Ransom, who would have voted for the amendment, were paired with Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Bayard, Morrill (Vt.) and Saulsbury, who would have voted against it.

Mr. Merrimon's amendment as adopted instructs the committee to report as soon as practicable a bill providing for an increase of national bank circulation, so that the whole volume thereof shall not exceed four hundred millions dollars.

Mr. DAVIS moved an amendment instructing the committee to report so as to provide for free banking under the present national bank laws. Rejected without discussion.

The question then recurred on Mr. Buckingham's motion to recommit.

Mr. CAMERON moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas 16, nays 30.

Mr. SCHURZ said he desired to speak at length on the financial question.

The question then recurred on Mr. Cameron's motion for an executive session. Agreed to.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

Apologies.

Messrs. BECK and CROSSLAND made personal explanations of their dialogue in the House yesterday, each disclaiming any idea of offending the other and both making apologies to the House.

Reports on Private Bills.

The Speaker then proceeded to the call of committees for reports of a private character. After some time being spent in Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, the House took a recess to give an opportunity for the introduction of the Chief Justice to the members of the House individually. The ceremony was performed by the Speaker.

District of Columbia Business.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of business connected with the District of Columbia.

A bill authorizing the Washington and Point Lookout Railroad Company to extend its line through the city of Washington produced a good deal of agitation and excitement, it being opposed generally by the members from Pennsylvania, which opposition Mr. Hale (N. Y.) attributed to the influence of Tom Scott and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, while it was developed on the other hand that Mr. Chipman, the delegate from the District of Columbia, was Vice President of the Company.

The discussion was carried on amid great noise and confusion.

Mr. NEGLEY moved to lay the bill on the table.

Pending the vote on that motion the House adjourned.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 21, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Saturday in New England, northeast winds cloud and rain.

For the Middle States, southeast to southwest winds and generally cloudy weather, possibly with rain.

For the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, southeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, stationary barometer, followed by rising pressure, winds veering to southwest, and in Texas by northerly winds and rapidly falling temperature.

For the Ohio valley and the lower lake region, northwest to southwest winds, cloud and rain.

For the upper lakes and Northwest, rising barometer, northerly winds and very cold, clear weather.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Both Houses at Work—Discussing the Judicial Apportionment Again—Interesting to Borough Officers.

Mr. Newmyer "Speaks Out" in the House on that Job—The Usury Bill Again Under Consideration—Trying to Compromise the Insurance Bill.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 20, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock.

Local Option.

Mr. COLLINS presented a petition from seven thousand citizens of Luzerne county asking for the repeal of the Local Option Law.

Mr. COOPER, a remonstrance from the New Garden Monthly Meeting of Friends of Chester county, against the repeal of the same.

Borough Matters.

Mr. ERMENTROUT, a petition from the citizens of Kutztown, Berks county, praying for the repeal of an act entitled a supplement to the act for the regulation of boroughs, approved April 3, 1851.

About Adjournment.

Mr. ERMENTROUT also offered the following:

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns it adjourn to meet on Monday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

Mr. LAMB, of Philadelphia, moved to amend by inserting Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, which was lost by a vote of 11 to 13.

Mr. FITCH moved to amend by inserting to-morrow (Saturday) morning at eleven o'clock. Subsequently the amendment to the amendment. The question being on the original resolution, it was agreed to by a vote of 13 yeas to 12 nays.

Municipal Indebtedness.

Mr. WALLACE, from the Committee on Constitutional Reform, referred back as committed, but not entitled an act to prevent the increase of, or increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof.

Judicial Apportionment.

The judicial bill on second reading being next in order Mr. Rutan moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill and withdrew that part of his amendment detaching the county of Wyoming from the Twenty-third district composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan, Wyoming and Montour, and adding to Susquehanna.

The amendment as follows was agreed to: That Warren be detached from Erie county and that Erie constitute the Twenty-fourth district; that Forest be detached from Venango, and that Venango constitute the Thirty first District; that Elk be detached from Jefferson and Clarion and Jefferson and Clarion constitute the Thirty-second District; that Greene and Fayette constitute the Fourteenth District; that Warren, Elk and Forest constitute the Thirty-seventh District.

Mr. MCSHANE moved to amend by detaching the county of Adams from the Fifth District, composed of York and Adams, and creating another District to be known as the Forty second District, composed of the county of Adams. This amendment of Mr. Newmyer was not agreed to. The first section of the bill as amended was then agreed to.

The second section, which provides for additional law judges in the Eleventh, Second, Twelfth, Fifth, Thirty-fourth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-third Districts, was read, when Mr. White moved to strike out the Twenty-third district, composed of Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan. After considerable discussion participated in by Messrs. White, Strang, Rutan, Wallace and Chalfant, on a call of the yeas and nays the amendment was defeated by a vote of twenty-two nays to one yea.

On a motion to agree to the section it was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 1. The remaining sections were agreed to.

The bill then passed first reading.

Senate bill No. forty two entitled an act to provide for the organization and regulation of Insurance Companies was taken up when the Senate adjourned until Monday evening at half past seven o'clock.

HOUSE.

The Blackmail Job.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Newmyer rose and said on his arrival in Harrisburg last night he learned for the first time, and with great surprise, that an attempt had been made by some unknown parties to levy blackmail on the banks and bankers of this Commonwealth, by means of fraudulent statements contained in a circular.

He then denounced this disgraceful attempt and urged the fullest and freest investigation of the charges and suggested that additional powers be given the committee. Agreed to.

Usury Again.

The Usury Bill then came up. After several dilatory motions, Mr. Mitchell got the floor and made what he said to be the best speech of the session in favor of repealing all rates.

Mr. ORVIS followed.

Mr. WOLF called the previous question, but the call was not agreed to.

By this time the morning hour had expired and the bill went over.

Insurance.

Mr. R. H. King, President of the Cash Insurance Company, Mr. Wm. H. Forsythe, of the Boatman's, and Mr. S. S. D. Thompson, of the Armenia, had a conference with Insurance Commissioner Montgomery Foster this morning on the new insurance bill, at which several changes were agreed upon. The first change enlarges the limit companies are allowed to invest in first mortgages, leaving it optional with the Board. Second, the time for payment of stock note subscriptions to the capital is extended for two years from the present time, and no cash dividends are to be declared until these notes are paid up in full. The bill as thus changed will, it is thought, be acceptable to all concerned.

The "Setters up" of the Job.

The two lads who were "putting it up" on the various banks, on behalf of the Usury Bill, had their headquarters at the Bolton House, where the letters were being received; quite a number of banks have mailed letters to them, but stopped them since the fraud was discovered. It is said they are both members of the House—though I don't vouch for this.

ARCTIC.

The Cassville Investigation.

Mr. Anderson's committee on an investigation of the charges made against Guss, the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' School here, heard considerable testimony for the prosecution, and it has heard enough to settle the fate of the man. The largest part of the testimony is unfit for publication. In the main it is to the effect that Guss was guilty of the most systematic criminality toward the female pupils in his school, and that having them in fear of him, he was enabled to accomplish his brutal purposes. The evidence comes from former teachers in the school and from pupils and is one of the blackest records, presuming the half of it even to be true, that has ever been set down against one calling himself a man.

The testimony for the prosecution has been completed, and the defence next Tuesday will bring forward their testimony.

ST. LOUIS

The Platform of the Missouri Grangers.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—In the State Grange to-day the following resolutions were reported by the committee and adopted:

First. That we fully endorse and approve the declaration of principle adopted by the late meeting of the National Grange at St. Louis.

Second. That as cultivators of the soil we have been too long governed and controlled by the great money power of the land and by rings which are against us, simply because we have been ignorant of our own strength in our defense, or have wasted it wrangling with each other.

Third. That as retrenchment and reform is our motto, as true Patrons we should begin at home; and while we demand, as we have a right to, that our legislators and rulers shall be economical in the expenditure of the public money, let us not be prodigal in the expenditure of our private means. While we condemn the oppressive use of public officials and complain of wrongs inflicted upon us by those whom we have entrusted with power, let us not still further wrong ourselves and families by living above our income and involving ourselves in debt, thus sacrificing peace, comfort and independence at the shrine of fashion and show.

Fourth. That we invite the hearty support and co-operation of the sisters of our order in our reformatory movement; that woman's true position is God given, and a divinely sanctioned one of helpmeet to man, therefore her place is by his side. Hers is a high and noble position, and if rightly improved, will rear to her memory monuments more durable than marble, and leave an inheritance to those that will come after her more to be prized than wealth or honor.

Fifth. That in a republican government all power is invested in the hands of the people, and in ours a majority of the people belong to the producing classes; yet the power and strength of these classes have been used by a less numerous and more unscrupulous class for the advancement of their own selfish purposes.

Sixth. That although ours is not a political organization, and especially ignores political or partisan questions, yet we call upon our representatives in Congress and the State Legislature to listen to an appeal of more than one hundred thousand patrons of Missouri to economize the resources of the Government and to stop the currents of extravagance and corruption which have borne us to the very verge of bankruptcy and ruin.

A Luxury.

Dried Raspberries at Central Tea House.

THE CROPS.

Stock of Hay and Potatoes in the Hands of Western Producers.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., February 20.—The *National Crop Reporter* will publish to-morrow estimates in relation to the percentage of the hay and Irish potato crops of 1873, in producers' hands on February 1st, in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin. The following is an extract of the main features presented: The States named produced last year over nine million tons of hay, of which there was on hand on February 1st a little over forty-eight per cent., or about four and one-half million tons. Illinois retains a light percentage, a trifle less than forty-five, and Wisconsin the heaviest, nearly fifty-two per cent.

Of Irish potatoes, the States above mentioned produced in 1873 some twenty-three and one half millions bushels. The amount on hand now approximates ten million bushels, or about forty-one per cent. The relative proportion on hand in the several States varies considerably, running as low as twenty-eight per cent. in Minnesota and reaching fifty-five and one half per cent. in Kansas.

The average prices of wheat and potatoes in some of the States, relatively considered, are somewhat anomalous. In Illinois potatoes average five cents per bushel higher than wheat, in Iowa seven cents higher, and in Kansas ten cents higher.

The prospects for fruit in Southern Illinois and Southwest Missouri are flattering.

CHANG AND ENG.

Explanations of the Autopsy.

At the College of Physicians, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, about three hundred medical gentlemen assembled for the purpose of hearing Dr. William H. Pancoast lecture on the formation of the Siamese twins, Chang and Eng. Many of the county medical societies were represented, and delegates from a number of colleges, and physicians from New York, Boston, Providence, Baltimore, North Carolina, Ohio and the interior of Pennsylvania were present, all manifesting the deepest interest in the subject which brought them together. The twins themselves were not pleasant to behold, their lower extremities only being covered with a slight drapery. The skin of the abdomen arterially was thrown entirely back, exposing the entrails, the opening extending down the lower extremities. The body of the one who died first was pervaded with a dark bluish tint, while the corpse of the one who died last was comparatively white, showing conclusively that the blood had flown from the living into the dead, and coagulated in the veins of the latter, rendering the same, as subsequently shown, more easily to be preserved. The bodies of the twins lay exposed to the gaze of the audience, and anatomical and photographic views of the different stages of the autopsy. These were severally and minutely referred to and technically explained at considerable length. The points settled by the examination thus far are vastly important, the supposition which has obtained extensive credence among medical men, namely, that the band was simply of a fleshy nature, being decided in the negative. A peritoneal connection has been proved to exist between the twins, that is to say a reflection or extension of the peculiar membrane lining the abdomen extended into the band, though it was not continuous. Sacs or pouches were formed by this reflection, possessing no communication between the two. At the same time the injecting fluid, which was passed into the mesenteric vein of the one appearing in the mesenteric vein of the other, showed the intimate visceral connection between the two. Another interesting point was demonstrated in the visceral transposition between the two. The liver of Chang occupied its normal position on the right side of his body below the diaphragm. The liver of Eng was on his left side, and therefore that to that of Chang, his spleen being absorbimally situated on the right side of his body. The two livers had evidently, at one period of the existence—possibly for all—of the twins, been virtually one gland, but had eventually become separate. This is shown in the fact of the passage of the injecting substance from the mesenteric vein of the one to that of the other.

The fact of a common umbilical cord between the twins is also settled, the naval being situated in the middle of the band. During foetal life, therefore, the circulation was constituted so the twins from the maternal system precisely as to a single individual. By what has been stated above it is evident that a separation of the twins in adult life would have resulted fatally to one or both of them, and the fact of the fainting of one of them and the intense nervous disturbance of the other when, in London, some few years since, a ligature was drawn around the band by some eminent physicians and surgeons, who strongly wished to determine the feasibility of such a division, is fully accounted for by the nature of the connection. The nervous intimacy through the band was extremely slight, and the individuality of the two men so strongly marked that it is not deemed advisable to examine the brains, nothing further being expected from such an operation than the comparison of the weight of the two. As to the further examination of the band, it may be stated that the extension of the ensiform cartilage, or breast bone, which form a constituent of the attachment, was a mere flexible fibrocartilaginous substance, in which there was nothing like an appearance of an elbow-like joint, as has been absurdly stated in the imaginative reports of certain newspaper correspondents.

It is supposed that during life each slept upon his stomach, while the nervous independence of each is again established from the fact that while one slept soundly, the other was known to be awake. The cause of the blood rushing from one to the other at the time of the twins's death explained in the fact that, independent of the pouches, which are simply reflections of the peritoneal membrane, there exists arteries which, in case of separation during life, might have been ligated, as they could have been had the one who died last cut a piece of flesh from the one who expired first.

Thursday the evisceration of the bodies will be proceeded with, when a still further disclosure of the organic action of the twins, and especially of the mysteries of their foetal life, will be revealed. The thoracic cavities which have not yet been opened will be explored within a few days, and the facts of the cardiac construction of the brothers will be made manifest to the searching gaze of science.

On Dit

that the Central Tea House sells 10 lbs of A sugar for $1.00.

Ladies,

a new invoice of condensed milk at Central Tea House, you want it.

New Opening

of New Orleans Molasses and White Drips Syrup at Central Tea House. THS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞FIFTH U. P. CHURCH—THERE will be Preaching in the Fifth U. P. Church, corner of Wayne avenue and Washington street, TO-MORROW, at 10½ forenoon, and at 3 afternoon, by the pastor, S. B. REED.

☞NEW CHURCH, (SWEDENBORGIAN) CHAPEL, corner of Sandusky and Isabella streets, Allegheny. Sunday, 10½ A. M., sermon on Matthew 6:14. At 7½ P. M. lecture on the "Sign of the Prophet Jonas."

☞THE SEVENTH U. P. CHURCH having entered its new edifice on Forty-fourth street, will hold religious services on TO-MORROW (Sab.) at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7 P. M. Sabbath school meets at 2 o'clock P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

☞SERMON TO ORANGEMEN.—REV. W. H. GILL, of the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, will preach under the auspices of the Orange institutions of the two cities, in Library Hall, on SABBATH EVENING, February 22d, at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free. All are invited.

☞SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Franklin and Townsend streets, Pittsburgh. REV. S. L. WILSON, D.D., Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., except the second Sabbath of each month, the children's church at 3 P. M., taking the place of the evening service of that day.

☞FOURTH REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. R. V. PEARSON, D. D., pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Morning subject: Religious Revivals; their Cause, Signs and Conduct, with things from the moon and foreign fields. Evening topic—If a Believer—What Next? A Hundred Reasons for Being a Baptist.

☞THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE

Christian Temperance Alliance

Of Allegheny County,

Will be held in the 1ST PRESBYTERIAN

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅛.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112⅜.

THOSE who have notes at bank that mature Monday next, are reminded that they must be cared for to-day. Monday is a legal holiday, and will be observed as such by all banking institutions. Therefore a word to the wise is in order.

SENATOR CAMERON'S amendment to the currency distribution measure has failed, and the proposition now before the Senate merely looks to a re-distribution of $25,000,000 of currency. It begins to look as though no practical measure of currency relief would be adopted by Congress.

IT IS to be hoped that the President will fight shy of the self-constituted delegations that are in Washington seeking to secure the position vacated by the death of Hon. H. B. Swope. We hear of demagogues from this city being after the position. They should not have it. Time should be taken to make a thoroughly good selection

IT is evident that the Cuban cause is in a more hopeful situation now than it has been for several months past. A more vigorous method of warfare has been resolved upon, in place of the guerilla system, heretofore practiced. The proclamations of General Jovellar rather reacted against the Spanish cause than in favor of their interests. The volunteers found reason to dislike it, and the wealthy Spaniards, to whom the war has not been particularly oppressive, did not enjoy the sweeping character of the military law. On the other hand, the Cubans have determined to make a series of efforts to capture Puerto Principe, and to control the entire Eastern department. They announce themselves confident of success.

THE controversy over the Boston Collectorship has assumed large proportions within a days. Collector Russell has been induced to withdraw his resignation of the position, and has thus complicated matters. As Simmons has been nominated, the President may not permit him to withdraw his letter. Butler, who advocates Simmons' claim, seeks, through him to gain control of political organizations in Massachusetts, for some ulterior purpose of his own. He affirms his ability to have Simmons confirmed, but as Sumner is against him, this is not so clear. Boutwell has not so definitely declared himself, but the probabilities are that he is in accord with Butler, the latter gentleman having aided him in his Senatorial aspirations. So the battle proceeds.

DISRAELI has formally accepted the Premiership, tendered him by the Queen, and his ministry is announced to be Benjamin Disraeli, First Lord of the Treasury; Baron Cairns, Lord High Chancellor; Earl Derby, Secretary for Foreign Department; Duke of Richmond, Secretary of War; Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary for India; Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary for the Colonial Department; George Ward Hunt, Secretary for the Home Department; Garthorne Hardy, First Lord of Admiralty; Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The London *Times* adds that Lord Lennox will be Commissioner of Works and Buildings; Captain Stanley, Under Secretary for War; Sir John Charles Hoy, Secretary to Admiralty, and Lord Hamilton, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department. It is too largely made up of titled gentlemen to be generally popular.

THE BANKRUPT record for 1873 is made up, and the showing is sufficiently serious. The entire number of bankrupts is 5183, as against 3551 in 1870, and 2915 in 1871, and 4000 in 1872. The approach of the revulsion, however, was distinctly foreshadowed by the statistics of the year 1872, when the aggregate liabilities of the failed firms were $121,056,000, as against $88,242,000 in 1870, and $85,252,000 in 1871. Nor can there be any doubt as to the cause of the increased bankruptcies in 1872, Massachusetts exhibiting $25,374,000, as against $20,684,000 for New York city, and Illinois figuring $11,470,000, as against $9,422,000 for Pennsylvania. It is now thought the Chicago and Boston fires did much to precipitate the crisis of the past autumn, and that it was, in a degree unavoidable. That these fires did sweep out of existence a large amount of actual wealth, is admitted, but we had, we think, passed the crisis engendered by these losses. A stringency that had been steadily approaching, did the work.

SOME cunning rogues seem to have seized upon the circumstance that an act relating to usury is pending in the Legislature, to attempt to levy black-mail on the banks. This was done by sending them a circular, representing the advantage to them of having the bill passed, and applying for money to aid in securing the result desired. It is intimated that several members of the Legislature were privy to the scheme, and an investigation is to follow. We hope the guilty members, if there be such, will be promptly expelled. This has been a rather unprofitable session of the Legislature to such members as were in the market, in other years, and succeeded by selling "influence" and votes, in making something handsome during the session. And it has been particularly unprofitable to the crew who prowled around, as members of the lobby, ready to do any kind of dirty work for money. We hope these gentry will be discovered, and if any means can be devised for punishing such of them as sought to black-mail the banks, we hope they will be promptly applied. It is a scurvy trick all round.

THE Italian General La Marmora seems not disposed to rest under the imputations of falsehood, leveled against him by Bismarck. He has published, through the *Opinion*, at Rome, a fuller transcript of the dispatch of Usedom, the Prussian representative to the Italian Government, at the outbreak of the war with Austria. This shows very clearly that Bismarck proposed that the Prussian and Italian Governments should jointly contribute 3,000,000 francs to aid in getting up a Hungarian insurrection, as a means of weakening the Austrians at the outbreak of the war. The dispatch certainly makes this clear. Bismarck's explanation was that he merely accepted the services of certain Hungarian prisoners, who chose, of their own accord, to fight in the Prussian cause. La Marmora also gives his author for his statement relative to the proposed estrangement of the Rhine territory, as a means of quieting France, but as the text is not published, his point in this direction is not so clearly made. The effect of the communication, and especially of his placing the documents where they can be publicly seen, is to make a point against Bismarck.

JUDGE SAFFORD, of Hillsboro, Ohio, issued an injunction against the praying women. In giving his reasons for this he did not hesitate to declare that he granted the injunction because the singing and praying were a public nuisance. According to Judge Safford, Dr. Dunn, in whose favor the injunction was given, has one of the largest and most costly drug stores in the State. He has never sold liquors to be drunk upon the premises, or to minors and drunkards, and his sales are in quantities greater or smaller, such as may be incidental to his general business. The Judge stated that there was no objection to singing and praying when they were conducted so as not to disturb private rights or public tranquility, and added: "When such worship is made the pretext of breaking up a man's lawful trade; of interfering with the quiet and peaceful enjoyment of his own property; of bringing him into public ridicule and disgrace; of defaming his calling and character, and this without intermission for six consecutive weeks in the storms and colds of winter, creating heartburnings among neighbors, defamation of private character, and unsettled state of society,—that, sir, is a nuisance." This is definite, at all events.

INASMUCH as the Women's Temperance Movement has shown itself in our city in a sort of preliminary way, we are constrained to suggest that it is an independent, if not spontaneous affair, as managed in Ohio, and much of its success in the towns of our sister State is thought to depend on this circumstance. Where the old temperance organizations have come to the front, they have been respectfully snubbed; and the old hacks in the temperance service have been kept in the background. We fear the movement has not recognized these facts quite as fully as it shquld. We do not doubt the sincerity of those who have been active in the temperance cause in our city for years past; but we submit that failures, imprudences, and a certain partisan bitterness that have characterized past proceedings, are not the best elements to recommend a praying effort. We do not object to the process. If any particular class of our fellow-citizens can be brought, by means of religious exercises, into a better frame of mind, or mode of life, we will be gratified. But we fancy that those persons can pray most influentially that were not members of the fighting band.

EGYPTIAN PROSPERITY.

Much has been written, pro and con, in reference to the influence exerted by the Government of the Khedive upon the prosperity of Egypt. That he is a shrewd commercial trader, manufacturer and agriculturist has been generally admitted, but that his administration has permanently benefited the laboring classes, or improved the prospects of the country under his rule, has been almost uniformly denied. Dr. Charles Beke, an old Egyptian traveler, recently gave some testimony on this and collateral subjects, in a letter from Cairo to the London *Athenæum*. It bears upon its face an appearance of candor and impartiality. His first journey up in Abyssinia was made in 1840, and he has repeated it several times since, his last visit previous to that just completed having been made in 1866. In the eight years that intervened between 1866 and 1874, and which marks the most efficient period of the Khedive's administration, he noticed vast improvements of various kinds in the range of his travels.

In the first instance the area of cultivable land has increased to double its former amount, being 5,000,000 acres as against 2,500,000 in 1850. Trees have been planted in sufficient quantities not merely to change the appearance of the country, but to affect as well the rainfall of the country. A few years ago, five or six light showers were all that fell, while last year, in Cairo, there were twenty-two days of heavy rain. Camels, he found, were being used for plowing, while there was a great increase of cattle, sheep, goats, and other animals which were grazed in rich pastures. In the midst of all these, the tall chimneys of the manufactories rose up, indicative of the presence of modern ideas. The people, also, he found, much better circumstanced, having the once withheld assurance of constant food, being better clad—he even saw a native hack-driver patronizing a boot-black—and suffering much less from the torments of opthalmia, while the peasants are abandoning their mud huts for dwellings of a European type. All this seems to show that whatever the policy of the Khedive, his subjects have reaped at least incidental benefits from it,—being better fed, clothed and housed than in the past. And this is, after all, an evidence of advancing civilization.

Dr. Beke speaks of Sir Samuel Baker's expedition as costly, but successful. It cost $2,500,000, but opened up a vast territory to Egyptian control. The Government of the Khedive claims that "Egypt extends wherever the Nile flows, and that consequently Egypt has the right to claim as her domain all the countries watered by this celebrated river as far as they extend toward the South." The expedition of Baker reached well up toward the sources of the Nile, and as the Government is at work, bringing all this vast territory under control, it follows that if not disturbed, one of the finest empires of Europe will yet be developed in Central Africa, the region of Livingstone's missionary labors and tours of discovery. Even now, the slave trade, that terrible source of demoralization and depopulation, is being broken up. Baker does not think highly of the prospect of civilizing the negro; he even thinks that centuries must elapse before a fair degree of civilization is reached. This, of course, will depend very much on the class of people who come in contact with the negroes of interior Africa; but the narratives of the several travelers who have passed through the country impress us that they are teachable and apt, and may advance quite rapidly in the arts of civilization.

Relative to the capabilities of the country for profitable trade, Baker speaks very encouragingly. Ivory, textiles, fibres, cotton, coffee, hides, beeswax, are among the products which he has enumerated as abundantly obtainable. The establishment of steam navigation in the Upper Nile, and in the great lakes which lie in the very heart of the continent, cannot fail soon to build up flourishing commercial colonies. The land, too, is amazingly fertile, and once brought under cultivation, ought to produce largely of staple commodities. There is no doubt but that the Khedive has fully considered all the several elements of prosperity, and will use bold and vigorous measures toward bringing the country forward, in all the elements of commercial development. We do not fancy that he is a humanitarian; but that he is broad of view, and seeks to elevate his people, as an element in the great work of commercial development. The other great nations should see that he is not disturbed in carrying out the great enterprise that evidently occupies his mind. He is well situated for the work of developing Africa, is energetic, capable, and practical. If let alone he will achieve greatness for himself, and regeneration for Africa.

A Georgia School Teacher.

A Georgia letter in the New York *Sun* says: "Col. D. M. Graham, of Temperance, Telfair county, in this State, is probably the most remarkable school teacher in the world. He was admitted to the bar as a lawyer in 1832. Soon after he was stricken down with acute rheumatism. He then became paralyzed, his whole body being helpless, except his hands and arms up to the elbows. For a long time he has taught school while lying on his back. His school is in a flourishing condition, and he is making money. Many distinguished persons have graduated from Col. Graham's school. The Colonel was never married. He is about 64 years old.

Remarkable Incident.

From a private letter recently received from Missouri, we learn the following remarkable incident: Some four years since a young man was arrested in Palmyra for deliberately murdering a young lady to whom he was paying suit, because she rejected him. Bail was refused and he was imprisoned in the county jail. From some cause or other his trial had been continued from time to time until about three weeks since, when it came off. Strange to say, when the jury announced their verdict, guilty, the young man dropped dead upon the spot.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

The Money and Men Engaged in it in the United States.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* sends that paper a detailed statement of the amount of intoxicating liquors used in the United States. He says that he has obtained the figures from official documents, and that he has presented them in the following compact form, so that even the casual reader may see how large, both absolutely and relatively, the traffic in intoxicating liquors is in this country:

Statistics showing the amount of money spent in the United States for intoxicating liquors during the year 1870, as taken from official records:

Imported and domestic distilled and spirituous liquors	$1,344,000,000
Brewed and ferment'd liqr's	123,000,000
Imported wines	15,000,090
Domestic wines	5,000,000
Total	$1,487,000,000

THE AMOUNT SPENT IN EACH STATE.

New York	$ 246,617,520
Pennsylvania	153,663,495
Illinois	119,983,945
Ohio	151,734,875
Massachusetts	27,979,575
Maryland	40,561,620
Missouri	54,627,855
Indiana	57,418,890
California	59,924,090
Kentucky	50,223,115
Wisconsin	43,818,845
Michigan	52,874,170
Iowa	35,784,695
Connecticut	35,001,230
New Jersey	42,408,740
Maine	8,257,015
Rhode Island	10,234,240
New Hampshire	12,629,175
Minnesota	14,394,970
District of Columbia	10,376,450
Vermont	6,786,065
Kansas	8,503,855
Louisiana	48,021,730
Tennessee	20,283,635
Georgia	25,328,405
East Virginia	26,123,905
Alabama	23,025,835
Texas	21,751,250
North Carolina	10,610,625
South Carolina	13,224,340
Arkansas	7,858,320
Delaware	3,770,355
Mississippi	4,493,305
Oregon	4,261,240
Nevada	4,838,735
Colorado	3,290,515
Nebraska	3,745,215
The Territories	14,169,460
Total	$1,483,491,865

Add to this, $90,000,000, the cost of litigations, crimes, prisons, &c., caused in part by intemperance, and we have for a single year the enormous sum of $1,573,491,865.

Cost of flour and meal was...	$530,000,000
" cotton goods.....	115,000,000
" boots and shoes...	90,000,000
" clothing.....	70,000,000
" woollen goods.....	60,000,000
" newspapers and job printing.....	40,000,000
Total	$905,000,000

There were 140,000 licensed liquor saloons in the United States, each having (estimated) 40 daily customers, making 5,600,000 drinkers, who, it is estimated, spent their money during the year in the following proportions.

Drinkers—	100,000 spent	$1 000 each....$100,000,000
"	100,000 "	900 each.... 90,000,000
"	100,000 "	800 each.... 80,000,000
"	100,000 "	700 each.... 70,000,000
"	100,000 "	600 each.... 60,000,000
"	100,000 "	500 each.... 50,000,000
"	1,000,000 "	400 each.... 400,000,000
"	1,000,000 "	300 each.... 300,000,000
"	1,000,000 "	200 each.... 200,000,000
"	1,000,000 "	150 each.... 150,000,000
"	1,000,000 "	75 each.... 75,000,000
Total	5,600,000	Total.....$1 875 000 000

The quantity of distilled, fomented and brewed liquors drank was sufficient to fill a canal 4 feet deep, 14 feet wide, and 80 miles long; and if all the drinkers could be placed in procession, five abreast, they make an army 130 miles long, and if those killed by the intemperate use of spirituous liquors were there also, we should see a suicide at every five miles and 550 funerals per day; and if all the places where intoxicating liquors are sold were placed in rows, in direct lines, they would make a street 100 miles long.

There were 400,000 more persons engaged in the liquor business in the United States than in preaching the gospel and school teaching; and from the effects of intoxicating drinks, 100,000 are annually sent to prison, 150,000 to drunkards' graves, and 200,000 children are reduced to want. The total number of persons engaged in the business is 560,000, of which 56,663 are employed in making and selling annually 5,685,633 barrels of beer.

It is estimated that the clergy of the United States costs annually $12,000 000; the lawyers, criminals, prisons, etc., $90,000,000, and intoxicating liquors, as before said, $1,474,000,000.

The State of Pennsylvania spent during the year 1870 for liquors of all kinds, $152,663,945, and for schools and teaching, $5,863,729. She had engaged in the liquor business 78,800 persons, 16,870 school teachers and 24,000 criminals—four-fifths of whom were made so by strong drink.

The City of Philadelphia had 4,160 drinking places, and spent for intoxicating drinks $30,000,000 in one year. Chicago had 2,300 liquor saloons, and spent for intoxicating liquor $14,000,000. Newark had 864 drinking saloons, and spent for strong drinks $4,500,000.

The city of New York had 7,000 licensed drinking saloons, which, if placed in rows in direct lines, would make a street like Broadway thirteen miles long. She spent for intoxicating liquors $60,000,000 during the year 1870, and there were employed in the business 35,000 persons. She had 450 churches and chapels, and there were engaged in preaching and teaching the public and private schools 3,000 persons, all of which to support cost $4,500,000. The total sum invested in the liquor business of all kinds amounted to $140,000,000; in the manufacturing business $60,000,000; and the banking business $80,000,000. The police department cost $3,000,000, and in public amusements $5,000,000 were spent. The meat bill was $30,000,000, flour bill $28,000,000, and the daily consumption of beer was 40,000 kegs. There were 65,000 arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct, and 80,000 persons were in institutions under care of the Commissioners of Public Charities.

DICKENS AND HIS WIFE.

Mr. Forster on the Domestic Infelicities of the Great Novelist.

Mr. Forster, in the third volume of the life of Dickens, scarcely throws any light on the origin of Dickens' misunderstandings with his wife. Almost all the information which he gives is contained in letters written by Mr. Dickens to Mr. Forster himself. Mr. Forster first quotes some extracts from these letters indicative of the restless, feverish and uneasy condition of his mind, and then goes on to say: "It would be unjust and uncandid not to admit that these and other similar passages in the letters that extended over the years while he lived abroad had served in some degree as a preparation for what came after his return to England in the following year. It came with a great shock, nevertheless, because it told plainly what before had never been avowed, but only hinted at more or less obscurely. The opening reference is to the reply which had been made to a previous expression of his wish for some confidence from the old time. I give only what is strictly necessary to account for what followed, and even this with deep reluctance:

"Your letter of yesterday was so kind and hearty, and sounded so gently the many chords we have touched together, that I cannot leave it unanswered, though I have not much (to any purpose) to say. My reference to "confidences" was merely to the relief of saying a word of what had long been pent up in my mind. Poor Catharine and I are not made for each other, and there is no help for it. It is not only that she makes me uneasy and unhappy, but that I make her so, too, and much more so. She is exactly what you know in the way of being amiable and complying, but we are strangely ill-assorted for the bond there is between us. God knows she would have been a thousand times happier if she had married another kind of man, and her avoidance of this destiny would have been at least equally good for both. I am often cut to the heart to think what a pity it is, for her own sake, that I ever fell in her way; and, if I were sick or disabled, to-morrow, I know how sorry she would be, and how deeply grieved, myself, to think how we had lost each other; but the same incompatibility would arise the moment I was well again, and nothing on earth could make her understand me or suit us to each other. Her temperament will not go with mine. It mattered not so much when we had only ourselves to consider; but reasons have been growing since which make it all but hopeless that we should even try to struggle on. What is now befalling me I have seen steadily coming ever since the days you remember when Dash was born, and I have felt that you cannot, and no one can, help me. Why I have ever written I hardly know, but it is a miserable sort of comfort that you should be clearly aware how matters stand. The mere mention of the fact without any complaint or blame of any sort is a relief to my present state of spirits, and I can get this only from you because I can speak of it to noone else."

In the same tone was his rejoinder to my reply: "To the most part of what you say—Amen. You are not so tolerant as perhaps you might be of the wayward and unsettled feeling which is part (I suppose) of the tenure on which one holds an imaginative life, and which I have, as you ought to know well, often only kept down by riding over it like a dragoon. But let that go by. I make no maudlin complaint. I agree with you as to the very possible incidents, even not less bearable than mine, that might and must often occur to the married condition when it is entered into very young. I am always deeply sensible of the wonderful exercise I have of life and highest sensations, and have said to myself for years, and have honestly and truly felt, this is the drawback to such a career, and is not to be complained of. I say it, and feel it now as strongly as ever I did, and as I told you in my last, I do not with the view put all this forward. But the years have not made it easier to bear for either of us, and for her sake, as well as mine, the wish will force itself upon me that something might be done. I know too well it is impossible. There is the fact, and that is all one can say. Nor are you to suppose that I disguise from myself what might be urged on the other side. I claim no immunity from blame. There is plenty of fault on my side, I dare say, in the way of a thousand uncertainties, caprices, and difficulties of disposition, but only one thing will alter all that, and that is the end which alters everything."

This was in 1857. In 1858 Mr. Dickens and his wife lived apart. "The eldest son went with his mother, Dickens at once giving effect to her expressed wish in this respect; and the other children remained with himself, their intercourse with Mrs. Dickens being left entirely to themselves." They never met during the remainder of their lives. She had lived with him a quarter of a century and had borne him ten children. She was the wife of his youth and his fame. Before he died he coldly wrote these words about her in his will: "I desire here simply to record the fact that my wife, since her separation by consent, has been in the receipt from me of an annual income of £600, while all the great charges of a numerous and expensive family have devolved wholly upon myself."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ELEVEN performances of the Nilsson troupe in Boston realized upwards of $46,000.

DETROIT has a genuine leper. He is covered with scales, which are renewed as often as they fall off.

RAILROAD accidents in the United States average one person killed and four injured every working day in the year.

THE Pope has sent a letter to the Massachusetts Catholic Temperance Union, encouraging the members in their work.

THE whole production of the precious metals throughout the world during 1873 is estimated to have been worth $219,000,000.

THE total coinage of the United States mints for the last fiscal year amounted to 32,523,670 coins, and to $38,689,183 in value.

AN Oswego (N. Y.) woman says she cannot pray, but she will shoot the first man who furnishes her husband with liquor.

DALY, the Communist who attempted to kill Major Pangborn, in Jersey City, some time ago, has been sent to the State Prison for one year.

A NEW YORK paper thinks that "a Japanese youth who has been to America is as great a bore at home as a Yankee stripling who has dined in Paris."

A SCHOOLMISTRESS of Lowell, Me., was recently sued for flogging a 16 year old boy, but the court decided that the boy only got what he deserved.

A MUSEUM at Riga, Russia, contains a curious specimen of fossil egg, 7.08 inches in length by 5.90 inches short diameter. Its capacity is equal to that of about 34 hen's eggs.

DURING the continuance of the Parliament just dissolved, in England, there were 163 deaths among the members—55 in the House of Commons, and 108 in the House of Lords.

A NEW CASTLE, Del., physician tried the experiment of grafting a piece of his own skin on a colored man. The piece grew, but in three months it was as dark as the surrounding cuticle.

A CHICAGO educational journal is of opinion that whipping is a better punishment than detention after school hours, because it sets the blood in circulation and causes increased activity of the brain.

GENERAL BUTLER'S proposition to pay out of the Geneva award the actual losses only will probably be adopted by Congress, though there are numerous members in favor of paying the insurance companies also.

A PHILADELPHIA dispatch says preparations are making in that city for a great religious revival, to be followed by a crusade in the interest of temperance, in which all Evangelical churches will engage.

SIX cents a mile has heretofore been the railroad tariff for passenger transportation in Missouri. But the Legislature of that State have now passed a bill reducing it to four cents a mile. Compared with our standard on long distances, this is still higher.

A NEW variety of opium obtained from Persia is described as possessing properties peculiar, in some respects, to itself. Its odor differs from that of Smyrna opium, being rather comparable to that of green coffee, and, when it is heated, an odor of chocolate is exhaled.

IF the story is true, the Centennial is doomed. It is rumored that a second Gilmore will gather all the singing societies and brass bands in the thirty-seven States and concentrate them at Philadelphia in 1876, with intent to unite them in one harmonious howl. Is it for this that we have suffered 100 years of freedom?

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* offers the following epitaph to the medical faculty of Philadelphia, to be inscribed over what is left of the remains of the Siamese twins, when they finish cutting and carving them:

"They were not lovely in their lives,
And in death they were divided."

A DISPATCH from Topeka, Kansas, says the Legislative Committee on State Affairs who have been investigating the accounts of State Treasurer Hays, have found gross irregularities in his management, and will report resolutions recommending his impeachment. It is said the State will not lose anthing, as Hays' bondsmen are responsible for all liabilities.

NINE thousand persons attended President MacMahon's ball in Paris. The servants were utterably unable to attend to the guests, as they were penned up in corners and could not move, and many of the guests themselves were unable to get further than the stairs and vestibules, and saw nothing of what was going on in the saloons. Dancing is said to have been difficult.

MASSACHUSETTS keeps moving forward in favor of taxing church property. A petition to this effect is now in circulation, and will ere long be presented to the Legislature. It is estimated church property in that State amounts to at least $25,000,000, which, if taxed as other property is taxed, would yield an annual revenue of nearly $400,000. There are 600,000 more people in Massachusetts than there is church accommodation for. The petitioners claim that these have to be indirectly taxed for the support of institutions of which they cannot avail themselves.

THERE is at least one Iowa legislator who will not vote for a prohibitory law. He is a Senator, and tunes up as follows:

Ye temperance men of Iowa,
Put no fish juice in mine,
I would the rivers were all rum
And all the oceans wine;
And every isle a sugar loaf,
And then, upon my soul,
I'd slice the moon for lemon,
And squeeze it in the bowl.
I then would warm the spicy punch
With earth's volcanic fires,
Before I'd vote the stupid bill
Fanatic zeal requires.

A FUNNY scene happened in the House of Representatives, Washington, the other day. Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, came into the diplomatic gallery, and a member that spied him out was anxious that some guests of his in the other gallery should see the live Lord. So he wrote a little note, saying: "That old swell with the mutton-chop whiskers is Sir Edward Thornton," and told a page to take it up stairs. The page, who had a mixed notion who the note was for, and of whom it was about, marched straight to the diplomatic gallery and gave it to the "old swell" himself. Meanwhile our M. C., watching the progress of his note, was horrified to see it in the august hands of the nobility, and he rushed out frantically to swear at the poor little page. "Did he say anything?" he asked, as soon as he could get his breath. "Yes, sir," said the boy, "he told me to take it back to the gentleman who sent it, and say it was a very good description."

PERSONAL.

THE Prince Imperial will attain his majority on the 18th of March. There is to be a great gathering at Chiselhurst on the occasion.

MISS IDA GREELEY has the reputation of being a daring horsewoman. When at Chappaqua she dashes over the hills and far away with the greatest zest.

IT is rumored in London and Paris that the Prince Imperial will enter France immediately on attaining his majority, which is at hand, there being no ground on which his admission to the country could be denied.

SPEAKER SHAED, negro, of the Mississippi House of Representatives, was born in Delaware, is thirty-seven years old, a printer by trade, and has been editor of a newspaper in Canada. One of his sisters is Principal of a high school in Washington City, and another is principal of a high school in Louisiana. He has a brother practising law in Arkansas.

MISS WINETTA MONTAGUE, the beautiful actress, whose name was so unpleasantly associated with that of Hamilton, the Jersey City defaulter, is lying sick of smallpox in Philadelphia. It appears that Miss Montague was assigned to a room at the hotel, in which, within less than a week prior, a man had died of that disease. Fortunately for the lady, she has the disease in its mildest form, and no way likely that its effects will be shown in her remarkably expressive features.

GOD BLESS THE FARM.

God bless the farm—the dear old farm!
God bless it, every rood,
When willing hearts and sturdy arms
Can earn an honest livelihood!
Can from the coarse and fertile soil
Win back a response for toil.

God bless each meadow, field and nook,
Begemmed with fairest flowers!
And every leaf that's gently shook,
By evening breeze or morning showers,
God bless them all! each leaf's a gem
In Nature's gorgeous diadem.

The orchard that in early spring
Bush rich in fragrant flowers,
And with each autumn surely bring
Their wreath of fruits in golden showers
Like pomegranate on Aaron's rod,
A miracle from Nature's God.

And may he bless the farmer's home,
Where peace and plenty reign,
No happier spot 'neath heaven's high dome
Doth this broad, beauteous earth contain
Than where, secure from care and strife,
The farmer leads his peaceful life.

Unvexed by toil and strife for gain,
He turns the fertile mould;
Then scatters on the golden grain,
And reaps reward a hundred fold;
He dwells where grace and beauty charm,
For God hath blest his home and farm.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. An a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited

AUCTION SALES
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
THE FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY
BRICK DWELLING AND LOT,
No. 87 Arch street, Second ward, Allegheny City, to be sold by Auction
ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.
This is a very superior and massive dwelling, with slate roof, containing on
FIRST FLOOR—Spacious Double Parlor, Dining Room, Kitchen, Wash House, with good Bake Oven attached.
ON SECOND FLOOR—Four Pleasant Bed Rooms, Bath Room complete in all its parts, and Water Closet.
ON THIRD FLOOR—Three good Bed Rooms.
MAGNIFICENT WIDE HALL.
FRONT AND BACK STAIRWAY.
Large dry cellar. Gas through entire house, water in several rooms, solid marble mantles in double parlor.
Rooms are roomy and cheerful, well lighted and fully ventilated, with high ceilings. Lot is 20 feet front by 120 feet deep, extending along North Diamond street to a wide paved and sewered alley.
The location of this valuable property is acknowledged to be one of the most eligible and pleasant of any in our twin cities, and either as a residence or as a source of investment presents exceedingly good and unusual inducements; street cars pass almost within speaking distance of the door; only 15-minutes' walk from the Parks, Postoffice and Markets, and comparatively near Pittsburgh.
Possession commences premises at 10 o'clock. Possession on at once.
Terms made known at sale.
Intending buyers will please examine property. Keys and further information cheerfully given on
JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.,
fe19-3t AUCTIONEERS,
47½ Federal street, Allegheny.

IRON WORKS
FOR SALE.
The undersigned hereby gives notice, that, in virtue, and by authority of an order of Court, made on the 22d day of January, instant, he will, as Assignee of the estate of the
Osage Iron Works
COMPANY,
bankrupt, offer for sale at public outcry, at the
Court House in Jefferson City,
on Thursday, the 26th day of February next between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 12 o'clock, M., of that day, to the highest and best bidder, the following property of said estate, to-wit: "All the furnace, the lands and appurtenances, the personal property, such as wagons, blacksmith's tools and iron in the rough, contents of wagon shop and wagon material, safe, scales and stoves, etc., at and about the store house, flat boats and lines and skiff, brick kiln, wheelbarrows, picks, shovels and other tools, together with charcoal, cord wood and iron ore on hand, free of liens and encumbrances. The purchaser will be required to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, one third in six months, and the third in twelve months from day of sale, the deferred payments to bear 6 per cent interest from day of sale until paid and to be secured to the satisfaction of the United States Dist. Court for the Western Dist. of Missouri. Said furnace and other property are about one mile south of the Osage River in Camden county, Missouri, and 125 miles from its mouth. There are over two thousand acres of land belonging to the estate, a good store house, about twenty dwelling houses, 1,350 cords of wood for charcoal, 750 tons of iron ore at the furnace and 12,000 bushels charcoal, with other property. The capacity of the furnace, under proper management, is fifteen tons for twenty-four hours.
The Iron ore found in the vicinity of the furnace and in the range about will be known as the "brown hematite" or "limonite," and usually of a good character, showing by analysis, 51 to 58 per cent. of metallic iron. I recently made an examination, in person, and am perfectly satisfied that a sufficient quantity of ore can and will be, for the cash promptly paid, delivered at the furnace to run it for an indefinite period, say for generations, not to cost in any case more than fifteen dollars per ton. I feel therefore my opinion that those, desirous of investing in such property, would do well to have their experts visit said works, examine the property and ore banks, and come prepared to spend at least six days in such examination prior to the 22nd of February, so as to be at
Jefferson City on the 26th,
in visiting the Iron Works, the Missouri Pacific Railroad should be left at Tipton, and stage taken for Versailles, 18 mile distant, and there conveyance had to the Works 20 miles.
Purchasers could commence cutting wood for coal 1st of March and fire pits in April, 1,500 cords wood being now cut, and start the furnace by June and continue to run it.
J. W. McCLURG,
ASSIGNEE.
LINN CREEK, MISSOURI, 2nd January, 1874.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
ASSET'S January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Halm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Beautiful—John H. Bailey.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.
Lavielle's Lavielle's Lavielle's
Lavielle's — Lavielle's
Lavielle's Lavielle's
DR. LAVIELLE'S GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.
A SURE CURE.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
They not only give relief from the most intolerable pain, but when the patient has kept his bed for months, one box will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days; in many cases of extreme torture relief has been obtained in two or three hours. Kept and for sale at
JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
"SPRING
WHITE PIQUES and WHITE SWISSES. | BLACK ALPACAS and MOURNING GOODS.
PLAIN and BARRED NAINSOOKS. | COLORED ALPACAS and COLORED DRESS GOODS.
COLORED SWISSES. | NEW SPRING SUITS and BLACK ALPACA SUITS.
JACONETS, TARLATAINES.
BARGAINS
We are at present making a specialty of
BLACK SILKS
In all the Popular and Favorite Brands, and in
COLORED SILKS!
In all the New Shades, at
Prices Never So Low Before.
COLORED DRESS GOODS and FINE DRESS GOODS. | BROAD CLOTHS and DOESKINS.
NEW DELAINES, POPLINS and REPPS. | FINE CASSIMERES and COTTONADES and JEANS.
NEW DRESS GOODS, MERINOS, &c., &c. | SOME EXTRA BARGAINS in MEN'S WEAR.
BARGAINS
Full Lines of Spring Goods,
ARRIVING DAILY,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SPRING GOODS.
197 AND 199 PENN AVE.
SILKS.
We have just opened our new

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, And. J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Kobne,
A. J. Douthett.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - $300,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
4 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from interest-bearing accounts—payable on demand.
4 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. SEER, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
W. m. Weeh, M. A. Sauser,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graff,
C. H. Love, C. Anderson,
W. McKee, C. Schleiper,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.
FINANCIAL.
Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 21, 1874.
The demand for money at our banks is increasing regularly and decidedly. Our manufacturers are preparing to resume business, and are making inquiries for funds looking to this. It is understood that the stock of goods of the kind manufactured in this city is very low just at present, and an active demand when business opens in the spring is confidently anticipated. To prepare for this, it is necessary that manufactories promptly resume operations, and hence the money inquiry.
This aside, and the b lief is prevalent that the money plethora is at its height. The *Financial Chronicle* of New York is one of those that talks "the flood tide of currency is reached," and says, "the first point for consideration is the gold market. It is not entirely accurate, but the best thermometer we have of currency depreciation. Now, what are the facts? The price of gold is undoubtedly four per cent higher than it was when Mr. Richardson began to pour out his forty-four millions of currency. In October the price stood 107¾, and everybody was expecting an instant fall, if not an early recession to par. Now the price is 112¾, and very few of our merchants or conservative bankers are conducting their business in anticipation that gold will touch much below these figures for some time to come. The greenback issues are, no doubt, chiefly to blame for the late rise in gold. The premium has risen as the flood of currency has risen. But has this upward tendency spent its force? How will it be in the future? Are the expectations of our merchants of a steady price well founded? Will the premium of gold keep up at its present level, or will it go higher or lower? No man can solve the problem of gold except he first knows what the Treasury will do. If more greenbacks are issued gold certainly will go up, and if the limit of $56 millions is restored gold may probably go down. In presence of these dubious contingencies who will venture to say whether gold will go up or down? All these doubts centre, as we see, in the Treasury."
As bearing on this, it may be mentioned that the debt statement of the Treasury for February 1 exhibits a beggarly condition in its coin account. Thus—Coin on hand, $85,359,369. Against which it owes for coin deposits, represented by certicates, $40,004,000; matured debt, $15,176,650, of which the five per cents of 1873 are $4,000,000, called five-twenty bonds are $5,000,00, and interest on the same, $250,000, aggregating $9,250,000; interest due February 1 on the new five per cents, $6,175,000, making a total of coin debt matured of $60,429,000, and giving as the total coin balance on demand claims, $24,930,369. If from this is deducted accrued interest, but not due, $23,770,797, the total balance on demand claims and accrued interest is but $1,159,572. It is probable that a detailed statement of the matured debt would show that the estimate above, of $9,000,000 as the gold portion of it, is too low, and that the balance would be on the other side of the account.
No special features were apparent in the stock market yesterday.
Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Gold closed at	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	120¼	120¼
5-20 1862	118¾	118
5-20—1864	120¼	120¼
" 1865	121¼	120¾
" 1865 new.	119¾	119¾
" 1867	120¾	120¾
" 1868—coupons.	120	119¾
10-40's	112¾	112¾
10-40's—coupons	116¼	116
Currency 6's	116¾	116¾
New 5 percents	114¾	114
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	105	104¾
Erie	48¾	48¾
B. H. & E.	2	2¼
St. Paul	75¾	75¾
Do. preferred	93½	93¾
Michigan Southern	82¾	81¾
Do. Central	90	90
North Western Common	59¾	58¾
Do. preferred	78¾	75¾
Rock Island	107¼	107¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¼	87¼
Pacific Mail	43	42¾
Western Union Telegraph	77¾	76¾
Ohio & Mississippi	33¾	33
Union Pacific	53¾	51¾
Toledo & Wabash	52	51¾
Harlem	134	133
Chicago and Alton	111¾	111¾
Adams Express	95¾	95
American Express	64¾	64¾
U. S. Express	72	71¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	68	68

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 70 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Thursday.	Friday
Penna. Central	51¾	51¾
" scrip	98	97¾
Reading	37¾	37¾
United Cos. of N. J.	123¾	123¾
Oil Creek	17¾	17¾
Lehigh Valley	93	93
A. V. R. R. 7-30	93	93¼
Central Transportation	43	43¾
Empire do.	59¾	59¾

NEW YORK, February 20, 1874.
Money was easy at 4@5. The dry goods imports for the week amounted to $3,457,866. The customs receipts were $630,000. Sterling was dull and heavy at 484@484¼ for sixty days and 487¼@488 for sight. Gold closed steady at 112¾, after selling at 112¼@112¾. The carrying rates were 2 to 4. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $68,000. The clearings were $21,000,000. Governments were firm, with a good demand. State bonds were generally steady. Tennessee old and new were strong and higher. Stocks were extremely dull. The fluctuations in the general list during the day were only ½ to ¾ per cent. C. C. C. & I. was exceptionally active, declining from 84 to 79, and advancing again to 84. This sharp decline and decided rally was due to rumors that the contest for election mon. that the contest had been agreed upon. The agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in San Francisco has been instructed to materially reduce passenger fares to and from Japan, with the view to successful competition with the English, peninsula and Occidental routes. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 72,000 shares, of which 22,000 were Western Union, 11,000 Union Pacific, 9,500 Wabash, and 12,000 Lake Shore. The American District Telegraph stock advanced to 62.
Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 120¾; 5-20's '62, 118; do. '64, 120; do. '65, 120⅝; do. '65, new, 119¾; do. '67, 120¼; do. '68, 119¾; new 5's, 114; 10-40's, 116; currency 6's, 116¼.
State Bonds.—Missouri, 94¼; Tennessee, old, 90; do. new, 90; Virginia, new, 42, do. old, 36; North Carolina, old, 28; do. new, 19.
Stocks.—Canton, 76; Western Union Telegraph Co., 76¾; Quicksilver, 32¼; Adams Express, 95¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 77; American Express, 72½; United States Express, 72½; Pacific Mail, 42½; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 48¾; do. preferred, 78; Harlem, 133¾; do. preferred, 131; Michigan Central, 90; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago 87½; Northwestern common, 58¾; do. preferred, 78¾; Rock Island, 107¼; New Jersey Central, 107; St. Paul, 46¾; do. preferred, 74½; Toledo & Wabash, 51¾; do. preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 75; do. preferred, 32½; Chicago & Alton, 111¾; do. preferred, 125; Ohio & Mississippi, 32¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 84; Burlington & Quincy, 111¾; Lake Shore, 81¾; Panama, 313½; Illinois Central, 106¼; Union Pacific, 53; Central Pacific, 96¼; Union, 85¾; Hartford & Erie, 2; Delaware & Lackawanna, 111¾.
LONDON, February 20—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾@92¾; account, 92¾; U. S. Bonds: 5-20s of '65, 103¾; do '67, 100¾; 10 40s, 103¾; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central 94¾; Erie, 44¾@44¾; do preferred, 68¾.
PARIS, February 20.—Rentes 69f 5c.

Oswego.
OSWEGO, February 20.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,68. Corn dull and nominal at 80c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

COMMERCIAL.
Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.
PITTSBURGH MARKETS.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 20, 1874.
Trade in general merchandise continues moderately active, but the markets are devoid of anything particularly new or important; there is a continued steady demand for most of the leading articles of trade, although there has been no recent important change in values.
APPLES—There is a fair demand, and we can report regular sales within the range of $3@4 ₱ brl, according to quality.
APPLE BUTTER—65@75c ₱ gallon.
BEANS—Reported firmer and prices tending upward; choice navies are now held at $2.25 per bushel in round lots to the trade, and $2.35@2.50 in a jobbing way.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quotable at 3¾c ₱ lb to the trade, and 4@4¼ in jobbing way.
BUTTER—There was an active demand for the finer grades to-day, and as the supply was not equal to it, sellers experienced no difficulty in realizing very full prices; we now quote at 35@38 for good to prime, and 40 for choice. There were some few sales reported as high as 42@43, but 40 was generally regarded as the top of the market, unless for an occasional small package of fancy.
CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory is still reported firm at the recent advance; 16@16½ to the trade, and 17@17½ in a jobbing way.
CRANBERRIES—Selling in a regular way at $10@12 ₱ brl, as to quality.
COUNTRY LARD—10@10½ ₱ lb.
DRIED FRUIT—Trade in Apples and Peaches continues comparatively quiet, but stocks in this market are very light, and prices remain unchanged. Blackberries are in light supply and tending upward; we now quote at 15@17c, as to quality.
EGGS—The demand for fresh is steadily increasing and prices are advancing; we advance our quotations to 22@25, and unless they commence to come in more freely the market will soon be run up to 25. There are plenty of pickled eggs, but they are not wanted at any price.
FLOUR—There is a fair local trade but no change whatever in prices. We continue to quote spring wheat extras at $5.25@5.50; red winter, $5.75@6; white, $6@10. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.
GROCERIES—Trade continues fair; there is an average demand for the leading staples, excepting Coffee, for which the inquiry has been checked very considerably in consequence of the uncertain condition of the market. The outlook is very encouraging for a good spring trade, and we are in hopes, and there is no reason apparent to the contrary that should not, that these expectations may be fully realized. Stocks in the hands of country dealers are comparatively light, and as all kinds of country produce is bringing very full rates, and promising a good demand for groceries may be confidently expected.
MOLASSES—Centre Cut Loaf, 12¼; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¼; Standard A, 10¾; Extra C, 9¾; Golden C, 9¼; New Orleans, Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.
MOLASSES—Choice Cuba, 42@43; good to prime, 39@41; fair, 38@39. Roasted 1 pound packages, 35c; loose, 34¾.
MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old, 70@75.
SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 50@60, as to quality.
RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8¼c.
GRAIN—The grain markets continue quiet, and prices are without change. The new crop is important; the demand is restricted almost entirely to supplying immediate wants, while prices remain without quotable change. What business is still quoted at $1.55@1.60 for red, and $1.65@1.70 for white. The Oat market is quiet, but prices remain as last quoted, 52@55. Dealers generally in view of the fact that they cannot be replaced to be sold much, if any, under present rates, are unwilling to make concessions in order to effect sales. Ear Corn is a little dull but unchanged, 67@70. Shelled Corn, 72@73 cents in elevator. The receipts and offering of Rye continue meagre, but there is no inquiry and prices are nominally unchanged, $1@1.05.
HAY—The market is fairly supplied continue comparatively light, but the supply is still fully equal to the demand, and prices remain unchanged, ranging from $18@20 ₱ ton.
HOMINY—Is quiet and unchanged, ranging from 4.75@5.25 ₱ brl.
HOPS—Quoted at 42@45c ₱ lb.
ONIONS—$6@7 ₱ brl.
POTATOES—The market is reported easier under the influence of increased receipts within the past few days, but prices are still maintained. We continue to quote from store at $1.25 ₱ bushel on track, and $1.35@1.40 in a jobbing way.
POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10@12; Turkeys, 15@16. Ducks, 13@15.
PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured Hams, 9 lb. 10. Extra Sugar cured Shoulders, 7c. Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16½. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb., 6½. Bacon Rib Sides, 9¼c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $17.50@18 ₱ brl. Lard in demand for use, in tres, 10¾. Do. half bbls, 10¾. Do. bkts 11¾. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12¼c. Do. in 5 lb. 12¼c. Do. in 10 pails 13¼c. ₱ pound. Do. in 20 pails, 13. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 13¼. Do. in 5 lb pails, 13¾c. Ham Sausage, 10.
RAGS—Wool rags in demand; quoted at half a cent per ₱. Cotton still quotable at 2¾@3c.
SEEDS—Clover Seed is coming in freely, and with ready offerings, the market is weak and drooping; may be quoted at $5@5.25 in first hands, and $5.50@5.75 in small lots. Timothy is steady at $3.50@3.75, and Flax Seed is wanted at $2.35.
SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.80 in a jobbing way.
TALLOW—6¾@7¼c ₱ lb.
WHISKY—Highwines, $1.00@1.02 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH IRON AND NAIL MARKET.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 20, 1874.
While, as stated in our report of last week, orders for finished irons are not coming in quite so freely, and the demand is not as urgent as it was a few weeks ago, yet our manufacturers generally report that they are busy, the majority of them running double turn, and some of them state that they have orders enough on their books to keep them employed for a month to come. Recent advices from other manufacturing points, both East and West, report the iron trade as being somewhat depressed, but such is not the case in Pittsburgh; business here, we have reason to believe, is fully as good, if not better, than it was at the corresponding time last year, and the outlook is certainly brighter. It is possible Pittsburgh may have advantages not possessed by other competing points, but be this as it may, it is certain that the mill here is busy, and is very properly and rightfully regarded as being the great iron mart of the country. Trade is growing every year, formerly she was dependent almost entirely upon the West and South, but now shipments to the latter have ceased to be nearly as large as formerly, and our manufacturers have a large trade with New York and Boston, and to quote from a circular, "for aught we know, the day may not be far distant when Europe, including England, will be compelled to draw on Pittsburgh for supplies, and it is well known that the iron trade across the water has been degenerating for several years and there is but little room to suspect apparent at present of a change for the better. Prices during the past week have undergone no change, and we cannot do better than quote as a basis of three cents for bars, usual time. There is an active demand for Nails and the market is firm and tending upward, $4 is the selling price for 100 keg lots and upward, with two ₱ cent. off for cash.

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ¼ to 1 inch	3	1¼ and 1½ by ¼ to ¾ inch	3 5-10c
4½ to 6 by ¼ to 1 inch	3 5-10c	1¼ and 1½ by ⅞ to 1 inch	3 6-10c
1¼ to 6 by 1¼ to 2 inch	3 7-10c	2 to 6 by ¼ and ⅜ by ¼ to ¾ inch	4c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1¼ inch	3 6-10c	⅝ inch	4 1-10c
2 to 2¾ inch	3 6-10c	¾ inch	4 1-10c
3 to 3½ inch	3 5-10c	⅞ inch	4 1-10c
3¾ to 4 inch	3 5-10c	1 inch	4 2-10c
⅜ to ½ inch	3 6-10c	1¼ inch	4 3-10c
⅝ to 9-16 inch	3 7-10c		

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	4 2-10c	3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 20	4 5-10c
1¼ to 2¾ by 3-16 to No. 12	4 5-10c	⅜ to ¾ by 3-16 to No. 20	5 1-10c

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	4 6-10c	1 inch	5 8-10c
3¼ to 4 inch	4 5-10c	1¼ inch	6 3-10c
1½ to 2 inch	4 8-10c	1½ inch	6 8-10c
2¼ to 2½ inch	4 7-10c	1¾ inch	7 3-10c
⅞ to 1¼ inch	5 4-10c	2 inch	7 8-10c

OVAL IRON.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	3 5-10c	⅞ inch	4 8-10c
⅜ to 1 inch	4 1-10c	¾ inch	4 9-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	3 6-10c	⅞ inch	5 4-10c
⅜ to ¾ inch	4 7-10c	¾ inch	5 8-10c

Rounded & Square Light—Wagon box iron, ₱ ning Rod. 5 3-10c and ⅜ inch 5 4-10c

TANK IRON.

	Bolled.		Bolled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅝ inch		Heads, flanging	3 90c
Boiler plate	3 5-10c	Flange plate	4 00c
Heads, not flanging,	3 2-10c	Flow wings	5 40c

SHEET IRON.

	Bolled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 15 to 14	5 3-10c	7 8-10c	8 3-10c
No. 15 to 20	5 4-10c	7 90c	8 5-10c
No. 21 to 24	5 7-10c	7 2-10c	8 7-10c
No. 25 to 26	5 8-10c	7 4-10c	8 9-10c
No. 27	6 1-10c	7 6-10c	9 1-10c

All sheets over 26 in. wide ¼c per lb extra.

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Bolted.
1¼ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	4 00c
1¼ by ¾ and 5-16 inch	3 8-10c
1½, 1¾ and 2 by ¾ inch	3 8-10c
1¼ by ⅞ inch	3 90c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Flat bars and round and squares	1-10c
Flat bars for tire	1-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron	3-10c
Hoops	3-10c

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 12½
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	4 87½
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	4 62½
4d and 5d nails	4 75
3d nails	5 62½
2d nails	6 87½
FINE RUCED.	CLINCH.
3d	$7 12½ Clinch nails $6 87½
2d	8 87½ CUT SPIKES.
CASING.	3 to 6 inch 4 12½
10d to 30d	5 50 BARREL.
8d to 9d	5 75 ⅝ inch 7 12½
6d and 7d	6 75 ¾ inch 7 62½
	1⅛ inch 8 87½
	1¼ inch 9 12½
	1⅜ inch 9 12½
	1½ inch 9 62½

Casing Nails—Seventy-five cents per keg advance on common cut.
Finishing Nails, $1.25 over common cut.
Roofing Nails—Iron, twenty-five cents per keg advance on common cut.
Tinned Spikes, $1 per lb
Cooper, all sizes per lb
TERMS—Less 12½ cents per keg, sixty days. Two per cent. allowed only in case invoices are paid for in ten days from date.

PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 20, 1874.
The situation, so far as regards the pig iron trade, remains substantially as noted in our last report. There has been no improvement in the demand, which is still restricted to supplying immediate wants, and while the market is generally regarded as being a shade weaker, there has been no quotable change in prices. As will be remembered, a strong effort was made a few weeks ago to advance forge irons up to $22, and a few sales were reported at that figure, but commission men nearly all quote at $21 now; also that the demand even at this figure is very light. Foundry irons continue very dull, but it is pretty confidently expected that there will be an improvement in the demand within the next thirty days. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: No. 1 Foundry $20@21, 4 mos; No. 2, $19@20. Gray Forge, $16@17. Mottled and White, $17@18. Charcoal mill, $18@20 do. Foundry $19@20. There is no demand for Carwheel, which in the absence of sales, may be quoted at $30@35. No movement in Blooms of any consequence, and prices are nominal at $80@100 per ton, according to quality.
Following sales were reported:

ANTHRACITE.

15 tons No. 1 Foundry	$20 00 4 mos
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	20 00 4 mos
110 tons Gray Forge	20 00 4 mos
BLOOMS.	
15 tons Charcoal	$85 00 4 mos
30 tons Charcoal	85 00 4 mos
100 tons Charcoal Scrap	75 00 4 mos
CHARCOAL HANGING ROCK.	
48 tons No. 1	$41 to 43 00 4 mos
40 tons No. 1 Cold Blast	46 00 4 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.	
200 tons Gray Neutral Forge	31 50 4 mos
70 tons No. 1 Foundry	35 00 4 mos
140 tons Gray Forge	31 00 4 mos
400 tons Gray Forge	29 00 cash
CONNELLSVILLE COKE.	
200 tons Gray Forge	29 50 4 mos
300 tons Gray Forge	29 50 4 mos

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 20, 1874.
The Crude market continues dull and weak, and there was so little done that it is difficult to give quotations. It was offered freely at $1.09, net, and it was thought a plump offer of $1.80 or $1.83½ would have been accepted. Buyers, however, are bearish, predicting a further shrinkage, hence they are obstinately holding off in consequence, and besides, the majority of our refiners are reported as being pretty well stocked. A cessiculation was made yesterday by a number of dealers in regard to the stock of actual oil in the hands of Pittsburgh refiners, and they concluded, from all they could learn, that they, the refiners, hold close on to half a million of barrels; they also calculated that there are about two hundred thousand barrels contracted for to arrive. The Refined market continues dull and weak, although prices, as compared with yesterday, have undergone but little change. Quotable at 12½ 15¾ on cars here to go east, and 14¾@15c delivered in Philadelphia—we are cognizant of a sale to day of five hundred barrels at 12c. It is still rumored that exporters are offering to sell, but this may be for effect, to break the market.
The barrel market continues dull, and prices are weak and drooping; countries, $1.65; city make, $1.70.
REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens O. W.	Conroy & Co	161
C. C. Beggs & Co	Boyd & T	65
Total		226

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
McKelvy	Cosmos O. W.	161
Stevenson	Eagle O. W.	308
Bushnell	Lilly O. W.	478
Stevenson	Lions O. W.	471
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	488
McKelvy	Sea O. W.	832
Fisher Bros.	Vesta O. W.	508
Total		3,133

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.
Chicago.
CHICAGO, February 20, 1874.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat demand fair and market firm; No. 1 spring $1.21@1.21¼; No. 2 $1.18¾ cash; $1.19¾ seller March; $1.22¼ seller April; No. 3 $1.14@1.15. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 57c cash; 57¾c bid for seller March; 58¾c seller April; 62¾c seller May. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1 regular 82¼c; fresh 84¼@85c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 1 $1.70; Northwestern $1.75; No. 3 $1.56@1.57.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at $13.95 cash, $14.00 seller March. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 5¼c spot; 5¾c seller April; short rib middles 7¾@7¾c. Lard: demand fair and market firm and unchanged.
WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 95c.

New York.
NEW YORK, February 20.—Cotton weak at 16¼c. Flour steady; superfine western and State $5.95@6.25; common to good $6.80@7.00; white wheat extra $7.00@7.65. Whisky lower at 99¼@91. Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 spring $1.59@1.54; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.56@1.57¾. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn in buyer's favor; new western mixed 72@75c; high mixed and yellow western 74@76c. Oats quiet; mixed western 60@62c; white 61¾@63c. Hay, hops and groceries dull and unchanged. Petroleum easier; crude 7¾c; bill 7¾c; refined 15c. Pork lower at $15.50. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles lower; long clear 8¾c; other grades 8¼@8¾c. Lard lower; prime steam 9¼@9 5-16c; April 9 7-16c; May 9¾c. Butter firm; western 25@33c. Cheese unchanged.

New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, February 20.—Flour in good demand; shipping brands scarce; treble $6.37½@7.50; choice $8@9. Corn quiet; white 76c; yellow 80c. Oats in fair demand at 60@61c. Bran dull at 97½c. Hay dull; prime $20. Pork quiet at $16. Dry salt meats are easier at 6¼@8@8¼c. Bacon dull at 7@9@9½c. Hams 12@12½c. Lard dull; tierces 9¼@9½c; keg 10c. Sugar in fair demand; common 6¼c; good ordinary to fully fair 6¼@7¾c; strictly prime 8¾c. Molasses dull; fair 56c; prime 65c. Whisky quiet; Louisiana 98c; Cincinnati $1.03 Coffee quiet and firm at 24¼@28¼c. Corn meal in better supply and weaker at $2.50. Cotton active; sales 9,300 bales, prices medium and better qualities; market easier; lower grades steady; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13¾@14¾c; low middling to strict low mid dling 14¾@15¼c; middling 15¾c; good middling 16@16¼c; good middling 17@17¼c; receipts 9,143; exports: coastwise 1,201, Great Britain 1,950, continent 6,912; stock 328,885; unsold 188,200; total sales this week 38,000; receipts net 44,937, gross 50,317; exports: continent 26,450, coastwise 10,504, Great Britain 24,831.

Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, February 20.—Cotton dull at 15½c. Wheat and corn quiet and unchanged. Oats steady at 46@53c. Rye firm at $1.01@1.02 Barley steady at $1.80@1.87. Pork dull and declined at $14.75@15. Lard dull and nominal; steam 8¾c; kettle 9c. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 5¼c; clear rib 7¼c; clear 7¾@7¾c. Bacon dull and unsettled; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 9¾c. Hogs dull and slight advance; $5.25@5.50; heavy $5.95@5.15; receipts, 2,600; shipments, 1,029. Whisky strong at 95.

Foreign.
ANTWERP, February 20.—Refined petroleum 32f.
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—Cotton easier; middling upland 7¾@8¼; Orleans 8¼d; sales 12,000 bales; American 7,000; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs firmer. California white wheat average 12s 9d@13s. Others unchanged.

Milwaukee.
MILWAUKEE, February 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,24; No. 2 $1.21¾. Oats: demand good at full prices; No. 2 40¾c. Corn steady; moderate demand; 53¾c. Rye steady; moderate demand; No. 1 80c. Barley quiet; No. 1 $1.75.

Toledo.
TOLEDO, February 20.—Flour steady; moderate demand. Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan $1,47; seller May $1,56½@1,57; No. 1 red $1,52. Corn: demand fair and market firm; high mixed 64@64¾; seller May 65¾c; seller June 67¾c. Oats steady; moderate demand; No. 1 50c; No. 2 47c.

Louisville.
LOUISVILLE, February 20.—Flour quiet; 15½c. Flour higher; A No. 1 $.725. Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull and firm; $15. Bulk shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 8c. Bacon shoulders 7c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 9¾c. Lard dull; 9¼@9¾c. Whisky 95¼c.

Baltimore.
BALTIMORE, February 20.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet; Ohio and Indiana $1.55@1.60 Corn dull and declining; 70@75c. Oats firm at 50@59c. Rye steady at 92@94c. Provisions dull. Pork $16. Cut meats nominal. Butter scarce at 37@42c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky 98¼@99c.

Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Rye dull; 92c. Corn dull; 74@76c. Petroleum easy; refined February, 14¾c; March, 15@15½c; crude nominal at 11¾. Whisky steady at $1,00.

Memphis.
MEMPHIS, February 20.—Cotton dull; 10¼@ 15¾c. Flour dull; $5.75@6.50. Corn firm at 76c. Oats steady; moderate demand; 59c. Provisions dull and unchanged.

Nashville.
NASHVILLE, February 20.—Cotton dull; 12¾@13¾c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm; $1,00.

Live Stock.
NEW YORK, February 20.—Beeves: receipts 580 head, making 2,660 for the last four days, against 2,590 in the same time last week; trade is dull; market weaker; sellers yielded to the views of buyers, and the offerings are all sold; the quality ranged from common to prime; prices were from 9¼c to 11¾c, closing at 11¾@12¾c. Sheep: receipts 5 600 head, making 15610 for four days against 10,000 in same time last week; market largely overstocked and nearly flat; no demand for ordinary sheep; less than ¼ of the offerings sold; extreme quotations 5¾c to 8c; fair to choice 6¾@7¾c. Swine: receipts 1,700 head, making 11,380 for four days, against 13,285 for the same time last week; nothing doing in live; dressed weak and unchanged; 6¾@7¾c for city and 6¾@7c for western.
BUFFALO, February 20.—Cattle: receipts 68; total for week 5 467. No market to-day; yards clear of stock. Sheep and lambs: receipts 200, total for the week 19 200, against 13,100 in the same time last week; market dull and heavy; no sales to report. Hogs: receipts, including reported arrivals, 4,400, total for the week 15,600, against 22,300 in the same time last week; market dull; no prime hogs offerings; the bulk of the fresh arrivals are through consignments; Yorkers $5.25@5.60; heavy hogs $5.75@5.87½.
CHICAGO, February 20.—Cattle: receipts 2,422: market dull; shippers holding off; sales of fair to good steers at $4,50@5,25; good to choice corn fed Texans $4 40@4,70; feeders $4,20@4,70; shipments 1,900. Hogs: receipts 9,740; good grades steady and firm; good to choice $5,40@5,40; medium to fair $4,90@5,30; shipments 5,325. Sheep: receipts 2,167; dull, and for medium grades lower; common to good $3,80@5,50; a lot of extra, averaging 116 pounds; brought $6,70.
ALBANY, February 20.—The cattle market opens quiet with a decline of ¼c on live weight, and in some instances ⅝c. Receipts of sheep and lambs heavy, with a decline of ¼@⅜c on live weight, common and medium grades; common to fair 5¼@6c; fair to good 6@6¼c; extra nominally 7¼c.

Wool.
PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—Wool firmer; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 56@57½c, extra 56@57c, medium 55@56c, coarse 45@50c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 50@52½c, medium 52½@55c, coarse 45@ 50c, combing washed 62½@66c, combing unwashed 42½@43c; Canada combing 62@65c; fine unwashed 36@38c, coarse and medium washed 52@53c, tub washed 54@57½c, extra and merino pulled 45@50c, No. 1 and superfine pulled 45@50c.

Dry Goods.
NEW YORK, February 20.—Commission houses are only moderately busy, but jobbing branches show a continuous improvement. Cotton goods are in steady demand and unchanged. Brown drills are more active. Cottonades are in fair request. Garner's prints are jobbing at 9c. Worsted dress goods are in tidy request. Wools are not very active. Fancy cotton hosiery is doing better. Foreign goods are quiet.

SCRAP IRON, &c.
W. J. HAMMOND.
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyres, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers.
BRASS COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC.
W. J. HAMMOND,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh Pa.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street

RIVER NEWS.
State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.
The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with scant seven feet in the channel last evening. The weather yesterday was warm and hazy, with an occasional sprinkling of rain, although the wind was from the west, usually regarded at this season of the year as a precursor of cold, freezing weather. Business continues moderately active at the landing. Freights were offering pretty freely all day.
There have been no arrivals since the date of our last, excepting the Granite State, and she was the only departure. She had a fair trip up, but not much out.
The Esperanza, Captain Dunlevy, is filling up steadily for St. Louis, and will soon be ready to take her departure.
The Messenger, from St. Louis, is due, and will probably be

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage February 20.

Wm. Loyd, New Castle, Pa., 3; Frank Rittenaur, Corbetsville, Pa., 1; Wm. C. St. Clair, Sommersville, N. J., 3; E. C. Sibley, Altoona, Pa., 1, Theodore H. Smith, New York, 3.

E. C. NEGLEY, Postmaster.

A Photographic Card.

As you may pass 163 Smithfield street from next week onward, stop at the above office and get a photographic card with a picture of an Atlantic Ocean Steamer.

Our friend and neighbor Max Schamberg, 163 Smithfield street, whose enterprise we are referring to, is, it cannot be denied, always active and wide awake to create a public interest in his European Steamship and Exchange business.

Thirtieth Ward.

The following is the ticket elected in the Thirtieth ward.—Republican ticket elected:

Select Councils.—W. M. McCombs.
Common Council.—H. D Rolfe.
School Directors.—Richard Thomas, Eli Corbly.
Assessor.—F. M. Franke.
Judge of Election.—Wm. Henry.
Inspector.—James Neeley.
Constable.—John Stanton.

Accident at Allegheny Water Works.

On Thursday evening, as Mr. Charles Beynon, a plumber, was standing on a chair, making some steam pipe connections at the Allegheny water works, he slipped and fell backward off the chair, and struck his head against the edge of one side of the engine, rendering him senseless and inflicting a severe wound on the back of his head. He was removed to his home and medical aid summoned, when it was found that beside the injury on the head, he was hurt internally.

Ross Township.

The following officers were elected in Ross township on Tuesday last:

Justice of the Peace.—Peter Ivory.
School Directors.—Jacob Gas and Casper Reel.
Assessor.—William Whitesal.
Auditors.—A. Eynatten and John M. Brown.
Supervisors.—John Roehrig and John Knock.
Treasurer and Township Clerk.—Thomas Tomer.
Judge of Election.—First precinct, John Mc. Knight; Second precinct, Henry Hock.
Inspectors.—First precinct, W. H. Krider; Second precinct, Robert Morrow.
Constable.—John Knock.

Fire in Allegheny.

Yesterday morning about two o'clock a fire broke out at the glue factory of Casper Kholhour on Butchers Run Road, Seventh ward. The fire department responded promptly to an alarm, but did not succeed in saving the building. The loss was estimated at $5,000, upon which there was but a partial insurance.

Some of the Columbia engine boys were inside of the burning building when the brick walls fell in with a crash, and they narrowly escaped with their lives. Several of them were somewhat injured, but none seriously. The names of the men who were in the building when it fell are George Camp, David Ferguson, Robert Jones and Henry Renzehausen. Much credit is due the firemen for the courage and efficiency with which they worked.

Identifying the Property.

Clerks from the Fort Wayne Railroad and Chief Clark, of Allegheny, were engaged yesterday in making an inventory of the goods recently removed from the freight depot in the Fifth ward. The goods consist of all kinds of dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, &c., amounting to nearly three thousand dollars in value. Most of them have been identified by the owners, and they will be taken away as soon as the appraisal is completed. The parties owning the largest amounts, are James Caldwell, of this city, McCrum & Carlisle, of Pittsburgh, and Field, Leiter & Co., of Chicago. There are some goods that have not yet been claimed, among which is a lot of clocks belonging to the Chicago branch of the Waterbury Manufacturing Company. The goods which are not taken away at once by the owners will be removed to the freight offices of the road in this city.

W. D. MOORE vs. "THE POST."

A Fuss in the Democratic Family.—Mr. Moore Alleges Libel Against the "Post."

The late short, sharp and decisive campaign for municipal offices has resulted in the Democracy, or rather the *Post*, winning a first-class libel suit. Yesterday the proprietors of that paper were summoned to a matinee gotten up for their especial benefit by their whilom friend, W. D. Moore, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, the party to be held at Alderman Hager's office, Grant street, and the occasion of it an alleged libelous article which appeared in the *Post* on Monday last. It will be remembered that the complainant, in his official capacity as Chairman of the Democratic destinies of the county, published an address on the Sunday preceding the election, in which he informed his brethren that Mr. Elder, candidate for Controller on the regular Democratic ticket, was not only ineligible, but had been recusant in the party. The *Post* very naturally got its venom up at this, and the next day devoted a column, more or less, headed "An Imposter," to paying Mr. Moore a number of left-handed compliments.

The defendants furnished bail in $1,000 each for a hearing on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock.

FRIGHTFUL FALL.

A Carpenter Falls From the Roof of a Three Story House.

Last evening an accident occurred in Allegheny to a carpenter named Samuel Swan, which may result very seriously. It appears that Swan, who is in the employ of John King, was engaged working on the roof of a three story dwelling house, in course of erection, on the Perrysville road, some distance above the head of Federal street, and about six o'clock he started to climb down from the roof and get into the third story through the window. In doing so he caught hold of the end of a piece of scantling, which he supposed was nailed tightly to the joists, but unfortunately it was not so; only one nail had been driven through it, and his weight upon the end of the scantling raised the other end, and loosened the nail, and in consequence both he and the scantling fell to the ground below, a distance of about twenty five or thirty feet. Swan fell in such a way that he struck the ground with his head and right shoulder. He was at once picked up, and carried into the house, where he lay for half an hour unconscious. By this time Dr. W. Ure, who had been sent for, arrived, and after applying the proper restoratives, succeeded in bringing the man to conciousness.

He found that there were no bones broken, but Swan had sustained a concussion of the brain, and the spinal cord had been injured. As soon as the injured man was able, he was removed to his home at Oakland, in this city. His injuries, although severe, are not thought to be necessarily fatal.

MONONGAHELA WHARF COMMITTEE.

Annual Report of the Wharfmaster—Sources of Revenue in Detail.

The Monongahela Wharf Committee held a special meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of City Clerk Morrow.

Mr. Ihmsen reported that Councils could do nothing toward leasing or letting the wharf at the foot of Twenty-second street, South Side, and that the parties desiring to use the same for a ferry landing would have to apply to the courts. The sub-committee having the matter in charge oppose any interference in the manner designated, on the part of the city.

The following is the monthly report for January:

Receipts	$1,309 41
Expenditures	143 33
Net receipts	$1,166 08

The annual report of the Wharfmaster states the revenue from all sources for the last year at $10,274 61, derived as follows:

Uncollected wharfage of 1872	$ 736 71
Wharf rents	4,942 50
From freight boats	1,197 84
From tow boats	1,965 31
From harbor boats	726 25
From barge account	531 00
From Monongahela bridge	175 00
Total	$10,274 61

There is still outstanding uncollected bills of 1873-4, amounting to $1,919 56, and from 1872 $271 39, which will increase the total revenue to over $12,000.

Mr. West moved that the City Attorney be instructed to proceed at once in the matter of having the right to the ownership of the South Side wharf determined.

THE WOMAN'S BOARDING HOME.

Designed to Meet the Needs of Both Cities.

We wish to call attention to this institution, which though designed to meet the needs of both cities, is situated in Allegheny, No. 33 Anderson street, at the corner of Robinson street.

It is especially intended for young Protestant women employed in schools, stores, printing offices, factories and similar places, who are away from home, and to whom *economy* and *safety* are important consideriations. We heartily recommend it to such.

First, Because it is a quiet, Christian home. It was organized to do good. The endeavor is to conduct it according to Christian principles. The Sabbath is honored, and God is acknowledged and Hi said sought day by day.

Second. The table is adequately supplied with a wholesome variety of carefully prepared food. There is no extravagance in luxuries, but every good thing which the market affords is furnished in due season. The rooms are large, airy, neat and more comfortably furnished and convenient than those of many high-priced boarding-schools. A sewing-machine and a cabinet organ are always at the service of those competent to use them. Hot and cold water are carried to each story within easy reach of all.

Third. The rules are few and simple, and only such as any young lady, who respects herself and is willing to be orderly, will cheerfully comply with, and such as are tacitly observed in every well-ordered private home.

Fourth. The interest of the Home is cared for by a competent board of managers, and the matron is a trustworthy woman of experience and Christian character, who gives herself, without reserve, to the welfare of the family.

Fifth. None are admitted without satisfactory references as to character and life. Mistakes may occur, but every effort is made to have no inmates with whom it would be unsafe for any young girl to associate.

Sixth. The price of board is exceedingly moderate, varying from $2.50 to $4.50, according to the room occupied. The table is the same to all. The sitting room and parlor are open and comfortable for all.

Will it not be an act of Christian kindness for employers to direct to this Boarding Home, young ladies in their service who would be glad to find a safe, comfortable and *comparatively inexpensive* residence in the city.

MRS. F. A. NOBLE.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

The Appropriation Ordinance for 1874—The Amount to be Raised by Taxation $1,685,000.—A Comparison with Last Year's Appropriations.—City Attorney Bigelow's Opinion on the Rural District "Two-thirds" Tax.

The Finance Committee held an important meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the ordinance providing for the appropriations for the year 1874, and any other business that might be brought before it, the chief of which was to hear Col. W. Milnor Roberts read the balance of his report on the new Water Works. In the absence of Col. Phillips, the deliberations of the committee were presided over by Mr. J. R. McCune.

Mr. McCune suggested that as Col. Roberts had not yet arrived, he desired to occupy a few moments in calling attention to the act of Assembly, which provides that all that part of the city designated as the rural districts, and which includes the greater number of the new wards in the East End, shall be subject to a taxation of only two-thirds that imposed on the old wards. It is the opinion of many that the new Constitution does away with such distinctions, inasmuch as it provides that all taxes shall be uniform on property upon which the levy is made by the same authority.

The question was discussed by several of the gentlemen, and the opinion was expressed that the new Constitution did not repeal the provisions of city charters that were in force before the adoption of that instrument, and that as the rural districts had accepted the two-thirds tax as one of the conditions of consolidation, it was difficult to see how the privileges thus granted could be now withheld.

Mr. McCune, without expressing a bias on either side of the question, said that the matter should be settled speedily, as it would have a vital bearing on the action of the committee when the Appropriation Ordinance came up for discussion.

City Attorney Bigelow came into the room and was requested to throw some legal light on the problem, which he promised to do at the evening session.

COL. ROBERTS FINISHES HIS REPORT.

Col. Roberts being present was given the floor and proceeded to read the balance of his report. This occupied the greater part of the afternoon, and as we have already given an abstract of the elaborate document it is unnecessary to repeat it here.

On motion of Mr. Fetterman the report was accepted.

Dr. McCandless moved that it be forwarded to Councils with the recommendation that five hundred copies be printed, which was agreed to.

Mr. Fetterman moved that the petition of H. W. Oliver, Jr., requesting relief in part as bondsman for Wm. Mays be reported to Councils with an affirmative recommendation. Adopted.

The Committee then adjourned to meet at 7:30 P. M.

THE TWO-THIRD TAX IN THE RURAL WARDS.

The Committee reassembled at 7:30 last night in the Common Council chamber, and proceeded to complete the work left unfinished at the afternoon session.

City Attorney Bigelow, being called upon for his opinion relative to the two-third rural district tax heretofore referred to, said that the question was an entirely new one in this State and that in consequence he was compelled to go outside for precedents. There was a case similar in every particular to the one in question reported in the Supreme Court reports of the State of Wisconsin in which it was decided that the act of assembly which discriminated, as ours does, was unconstitutional. He fully agreed with this decision and was of the opinion that the two-third rule in this city would not hold good.

The Chairman then announced that the consideration of the Appropriation ordinance would be next in order. The following are the amounts agreed upon, together with the appropriations for 1873:

APPROPRIATIONS COMPARED.

	1874.	1873.
1. Interest	$190,000	$190,000
2. Salaries	30,000	30,000
3. Printing	12 000	10,000
4. Fire Department	14 000	20,000
5. Police	258,000	250,000
6. Water Works	110,000	110,000
7. Streets	145,000	110,000
8. Pittsburgh Gas Company	20,000	20,000
9. Diamond Market	7,000	7,000
10. Mono-gahela Wharf	3,000	4,000
11. Allegheny Wharf	1,000	2,000
12. Weigh scales	2,000	1,500
13. Contingent Fund	45,000	35,000
14. Board of Health	10,000	10,000
15. East End Gas Company	12,000	12,000
16. City Property	25,000	25,000
17. Outstanding Warrants	500	500
18. Finance Fund	20,000	20,000
19. Sinking Fund	100	100
20. Fifth Ward Market	400	400
21. City Hall Furnishing	4,000	5,000
22. Roads	15,000	15,000
23. Surveys	15,000	15,000
24. Water Extension Loan	500,000	
25. Water Loan Interest	70,000	70,000
26. Water Loan sinking Fund	80,000	80,000
27. Fifth Avenue Market	2,000	2,000
28. Special Sinking Fund	7,000	7,000
29. Lawrenceville Sinking Fund	1,750	3,250
30. Street and sewer Main Fund	61,616	
31. South Side Market	2,500	2,500
32. South Side Wharf	1,500	1,500
33. Deficiencies	112,750	29,850
34. Allegheny Gas Co	10,000	10,000
35. " South Side Gas Co	5,000	5,000
36. " West Side Gas Co	6,000	
37. Fifteenth Ward Loan Sinking Fund	24,000	
38. Deficiency in Water Loan Int	75,000	
Less from sale of Water Bonds	$2,183,666 $90,000	$2,012,000
Amount from taxation	1 685,666	

EXTRA APPROPRIATIONS.

39. Ormsby Special Fund	$2 098 45
40. East Birmingham do	18,286 29
41. Sixteenth Ward do	90 00
42. Allentown do	1 733 20
43. Mt. Washington do	2,304 75
44. West Pittsburgh do	2,884 75
45. Union Borough do	945 66
46. Temperanceville do	1,178 67
Total South Side Indebtedness	$33,730 34

ABOUT THE BAD WAYS OF THE CITY.

The discussion on several of the items was quite extended and interesting, the disposition being to cut down expenses to the lowest figure consistent with the good of the city. In the ordinance as reported $125,000 was asked for streets, an advance of $15,000 on the amount granted last year.

Mr. Aiken objected he thought the appropriation should be at least $140,000. The streets had been in a disgraceful condition for years and whenever those in charge were taken to task they excused themselves on the grounds of a lack of money.

Mr. Atterbury agreed with Mr. Aiken. He thought the appropriations hitherto made were wholly inadequate, and more particularly would granted. Many streets require repairs to make it be the case now were there not more money them passable and the open winter had had the effect of putting them in a worse condition than they had been for years.

Mr. Rafferty said in committee it was proposed to ask for $175,000 but had cut down very unwillingly, knowing well that satisfaction could not be rendered with the smaller sum. He was personally cognizant of the miserable and impassable condition of many streets, and thought money expended on their repair, and in keeping them clean would not be thrown away.

Mr. Littell also supported the increase, and gave a description of the sad time horses have in traveling Liberty street, Smithfield street, Penn street, Grant—

Mr. Aiken, interrupting Mr. Littell, asked him if he couldn't save time by enumerating the streets that are in order instead of those that are not.

Mr. Meyran hoped part of the appropriation would be expended in making decent crossings.

THE CONTINGENT FUND UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Contingent fund was reported at $45,000 but the spirit of economy had seized on a majority of the members and they were in the humor to stop any appropriation that couldn't show a "clear bill."

Mr. Negley said he would have to object to the "fund;" it was unconstitutional and there would be no use in reporting it in the ordinance. He quoted from Section 3, Article XV, of the new Constitution in support of his position, as follows: "No debt shall be contracted or liability incurred by any municipal Commission, except in pursuance of an appropriation previously made therefrom by municipal government."

Mr. Aiken thought it a dangerous fund, one that was first drawn out, and once he remembered actually loaned. He thought it should be smaller, and moved to make it $30,000, which was carried.

The Board of Health wanted $20,000, but Mr. Rafferty objected and requested Mr. House, who is a member of the Board and of the Finance Committee, to explain why such a large sum was needed.

Mr. House replied that the Board could be run nicely on $10,000, but for these occasionally little cutside complications—such as the Small-pox Hospital she to look after.

The Health Department will have to rest content with half what was asked for this year.

Several other appropriations as asked for were reduced, the only ones increased being No. 7, $15,000 and No. 22, $5,000.

This finished the appropriations and the Chairman began operation on the estimates, but as it was then nearly eleven o'clock and prospects of no end of complications about the rural district tax, and other knotty questions concerning milage, it was concluded to adjourn until two o'clock this afternoon.

CANVASSING THE RETURNS.

The Judges Still Hard at Work—Who Shall Take Charge of the Ballot Boxes?

The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas were busily engaged yesterday afternoon in opening the returns of the election districts, and at four o'clock had not got through half the wards of this city. The labor thrown upon them by the new law is by no means insignificant, and from the "bored" expression on the faces of Judges Stowe and Collier, when a GAZETTE reporter dropped in at the hour mentioned, hoping in his unsophisticatedness to get an official report of the entire business, it was plain they by no means relished the weary task assigned them. Taking the past progress as a criterion, it is uncertain whether a full publication of the vote can be made before the middle of next week, and possibly not until Saturday. No tabular footings of the returns are made out by the Judges. They merely examine them to see that they are made out in compliance with the law, and that the different papers agree. They are then certified to, and will be transferred to Clerk McCleary, who will tabulate the returns.

No little difficulty has been meet with because of the failure, through misconception of the law probably, of election officers to make proper returns. In some cases, no end of trash that should have been thrown into the waste basket accompany the proper documents, while in others, some of the papers are missing, and in still others portions have been sent to wrong officers. In order to harmonize as nearly as possible the chaotic mass, the Court issued the following order yesterday:

And now, February 20, 1874, the Prothonotary is directed to issue a rule to the election officers and overseer of all such election districts from which full returns have not been received, to appear forthwith in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny conny, with all election papers in their possession, and make return according to law. By the Court.

And now, February 20, 1874, the Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh is hereby ordered and directed to produce in Court all election papers in his possession pertaining to the election held on the 17th instant. By the Court.

The latest trouble that has arisen is regarding the proper custodion of the ballot boxes. Nobody appears to be authorized to take charge of them and nobody will take them unless compelled to do so by law.

The Surest! the Safest! the Most Convenient! the only Reliable Fire Kindler in the world. For sale at the Grocery Stores, Central Trading Co., 116 Second avenue, sole manufacturers.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

THE sweet tones of Trinity's chimes now daily call the worshippers together.

THE church of Brookville, Pa., has given a call to the Rev. A. B. Fields, at a salary of $2,000.

IN the church of Connellsville, Pa., Rev. J. M. Barnett, pastor, seventeen have united as a result of recent special meetings.

"PROTRACTED MEETINGS" in the churches throughout the Oil Regions are reported in unusual numbers and liveliness.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN accessions is the result thus far of the revival at the Beaver M. E. Church, Rev. W. Lynch pastor.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH, under the ministrations of Rev. J. B. Ebinghaus is reported to be in a very flourishing condition.

THE annual meeting of the Methodist (non-Episcopal) Board of Publication will be held on the 25th of February, at the Book Room, Pittsburgh.

ON Tuesday evening of next week a Union meeting of the churches will be held in the Second Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr. Howard's) on Penn street.

THE Reformed Church at Mount Pleasant, Pa., with a new church and parsonage, and through the services of Rev. D. B. Lady, seems to be infused with fresh life.

VINELAND CHURCH, New Jersey, under the pastorate of Rev. Wm. Pittinger, Reformed Church was dedicated January 25. The church cost twenty thousand dollars.

THE friends of the Rev. J. D. Watson, of Calvary church, East Liberty, propose starting a new organization for him on the basis laid down by the Cummins adherents.

THE second anniversary of the Christian Temperance Alliance of this county will be held in Rev. Dr. Swift's church, Arch street, Allegheny City, on Monday evening next.

REV. W. H. GILL, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of Allegheny, will preach a sermon to the American Protestant Association of this city to morrow evening in Library Hall.

FROM 1853 to 1873 the churches have grown from 322 to 481; the ministry from 332 to 501; the classes from 26 to 44; the families from 27,642 to 41,244, and the communicants from 36,597 to 67,123 in the Reformed Church.

THE noon prayer meeting to-day at the Y. M. C. A. rooms will have for its subject the Sunday School lesson for to-morrow. The "Exodus" meeting will be led by Rev. Mr. Schovel. All Sunday School workers are invited.

THE third of the series of sermons by Dr. Murray on "The Future State" will be delivered to morrow (Sabbath) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue. Subject: "The Multitude of the Redeemed."

THE Methodist Episcopal preachers of this city and vicinity are now engaged in finishing up their church work for the Conference year, preparatory to the annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Conference, which meets in Blairsville next month.

REV. J. G. SHOEMAKER, of Curllsville Reformed Church, has received a call from the St. John's congregation, of Reading, Pa. With a view of accepting the same, he has offered his resignation to the consistory, subject to action of the Clarion Classis.

THIS evening, at 7½ o'clock, a Union meeting of the young men of the two cities will be held in the Fourth Avenue Baptist church, at which all young men are invited. The subject for the meeting is "What can young men do to secure a revival."

REV. JOSEPH MOFFETT will preach in the Hall of the third ward school house, North avenue, Allegheny, at 10¾ A. M. and 2¾ P. M. on to morrow. The members of the First reformed Presbyterian church will take notice. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

THERE has been a succession of meetings ever since the week of Prayer in the Presbyterian church, Beaver, Pa., except one week, during which there was held cottage prayer meetings, and the result was that on a late Sabbath forty-eight were received into the church on confession of faith and eight on certificate.

THE ninety fourth annual session of the Pennsylvania Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, was held at Mechanicsburg, Pa., February 19th. There are now forty-two annual conferences of this body in the United States, and one in Germany. The total number of members is 181,832; members on trial, 43,000.

AT St. Peter's Episcopal church, Rev. Dr. Spaulding has arranged to have his pulpit supplied at the evening Lenten services on Wednesday and Friday evenings, by different ministers of the denomination. Morning services are held daily at eight o'clock, conducted by himself.

A STIRRING "REVIVAL" has been going on at Brown's A. M. E. Chapel, Allegheny, during the past few weeks. The result has been large accessions to the church, and the work is still in progress. The congregation, which is under the pastoral charge of Rev. W. H. Brown, has been greatly built up during the past few months.

THE congregation of Upper Buffalo, Pa., in the Presbyterian Presbytery of Washington, have just completed a large, commodious and beautiful house of worship, and on the 6th inst. made a unanimous call for the ministerial services of Rev. W. Walkinshaw, promising a salary of $1,200, to be paid semi annually, together with a parsonage.

THE Pittsburgh and Allegheny Committee of the Presbyterian Church, on Woman's Foreign Missions will hold its annual meeting in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian church, Wood street, on Thursday afternoon, February 26th, at two o'clock. All auxiliaries are desired to present their annual written reports. Rev. S. F. Scovel will preside, and it is expected that Mrs. Van Lennep, returned missionary from Syria, will be present and address the meeting.

THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH, Canton, O., has been enjoying a revival. The week of prayer was followed by evening services running through some three weeks, which resulted in twenty-five conversions, and twenty accessions to the church; about equally divided between married and single persons. This is but the opening, to be but the beginning of the good work in this church and congregation. The pastor of the church is Rev. C. W. Smith, formerly of Arch street church, Allegheny.

THE *United Presbyterian* keeps up its reputation for "plain and pointy" by remarking: "The people who complain that the world is cold and cheerless are the very ones who never try to warm and brighten it. He who will sit in a cold room complaining of his cheerless surroundings, while a hearty fire is in the grate, is not to be pitied, which he refuses to do, is not entitled to much pity. Let us fire up, and beside the blaze of our own kindling we will be happy and diffuse a benevolent warmth all around us."

THE evangelical denominations which are regularly organized and have settled pastors in Brookville, are the Methodist, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Baptist and Lutheran. The actual membership in the Protestant church is estimated at 740. Catholic population, aggregate attendance on the ministration in all the churches 1,300. Three hundred and seventy households in that town have no church connection, many of whom do not hear the gospel at all, an aggregate of 1,850 persons.

IN the Episcopal churches the work of Lent seems to have been begun vigorously, judging from some pastorals issued by the clergy to their congregations. We have seen the pastoral instruction and directions to the congregation of All Saints and the end of published services to be observed. There are very frequent celebrations of Holy Communion, and the daily offices, except Fridays, when the Rector goes to other parishes in the country. Lectures on the Church Catechism are also given on Sunday. Types of the Holy Communion," are being delivered—the latter on Sundays in Lent, morning and afternoon. The choir is limited to trained men and boy singers. The music is strictly Anglican, of the old school, and interprets the religious idea to great effect in a solemn Lenten service.

THE COURTS.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas.

[Before Judges Stowe and Collier.]

Watson vs. Horner, Wood & Co., action to recover for damages done plaintiffs coal mines by being flooded with water from those of defendants is still on trial. This case involves a sum of considerably over $25,000 and has occupied the attention of the court for several days.

Pillow vs. Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railway company, action to recover damages for the loss of an eye, previously reported, is still on trial.

McKinney vs. James T. Wood, et al., action in replevin in which the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $2,956, Counsel for defense, filed reasons for a new trial.

District Court.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

Middleton vs. William Beardall, John A. Walker, Edward Loure and Robert Henderson, action in ejectment for a lot of ground in the Thirteenth ward, the jury returned a verdict for defendants.

Liebert vs. owner, and E. McGary, contractor, action on a mechanic's lien, is on trial.

Mahon vs. Krugle, action for false arrest, previously reported, the jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $164.

United States District Court.

[Before Judge McQuaidless.]

Johnson & Breitler vs. Goodman & Bro., Clinton county, bankrupts, a jury trial was ordered at Williamsport next term. An application for an injunction to restrain certain creditors of defendants was granted in part.

In the matter of Calvin Adams, of Pittsburgh, bankrupt, after argument, the proofs of claim of D. S. H. Gilmore and E. P. Jones, trustees of Smithfield Savings Bank, were ordered to be rescinded.

W. E. Schmertz & Co. vs. W. B. Anderson, of Armstrong county, the defendant withdrew his demand for a jury trial and was adjudged a bankrupt.

Henry Frank vs. A. Inskeep & Co., Pittsburgh, alleged bankrupts, a restraining order was issued against certain execution creditors.

In the matter of Joseph Leibler, of Pittsburgh, bankrupt, on application of the assignee, an order was made for the examination of the bankrupt and certain witnesses before Register Harper.

THAT BACK PAY.

The Application from the Teachers in the Ninth Ward, Allegheny.

The Committee on Teachers and Salaries of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers held a meeting last evening for the purpose of considering the request of the teachers of the Ninth ward schools for payment of their salaries for the month of September, 1873, which matter was referred to the committee at the last meeting of the Board. The facts of the case are as follows: During last summer teachers were engaged to teach in the Ninth ward school, but the school house, which is a new one, was not completed until the middle of October, and the teachers, in consequence, had nothing to do until that time, but they claim that as they were engaged to teach there, they are entitled to pay from the beginning of the school year, which begins on the first of September. Although they only taught for about one half the month of October they received full pay for that month. The matter was fully discussed by the committee and finally they decided to report the claims back to the Board, with the recommendation that they be not paid.

From 5 cents to $2.00.

Hamburg Edgings of our own importation, all at much less than regular prices.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····House hunting has begun in earnest.

····Atterbury's glass house will "start up" next week.

····Pittsburgh Councils will hold a regular meeting Monday afternoon.

····The carpenters are again engaged in remodelling the Prothonotary's office.

····The canvass for the position of United States District Attorney for this district is getting active.

····The one hundred and forty-second anniversary of Washington's birthday occurs to-morrow, February 22d.

····The Finance Committee propose getting up a plan for a sinking fund, which will gradually wipe out the debt of the South Side.

····Thomas Wood, one of the parties implicated in the railroad car robberies, yesterday entered bail in $1,000 and was released from jail.

····The will of Mrs. Nancy Flack, deceased, wife of Assistant District Attorney Flack, was filed and probated yesterday, in the Register's Office.

····One year ago to-morrow the steamer Northfleet was run into and sunk by a Spanish vessel in the English channel, and nearly all on board lost.

····Robert Spencer, Esq., of Altoona, has been appointed Chief Clerk under J. McC. Creighton, Esq., Superintendent of the West Pennsylvania Railroad.

····Louis XVI., the last King of France, was executed by the Jacobin Government—eighty-one years ago to-day. Those were the days that tried men's mettle.

····One ward on the South Side is the possessor of twenty-seven saloons and three banks, and is unhappy because there is but one policeman to guard them all. How must the poor policeman feel then?

····Major Negley made a lengthy argument at the Finance Committee meeting last night, in favor of the constitutionality of the two-thirds rural district tax, guaranteed the East End wards when consolidated.

····It is fifty-eight years since Bayardstown, now known as the Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth wards of Pittsburgh, was first laid out in lots for building purposes, by George Bayard. It was outside the city limits at that time. What position does it occupy now?

····The Buchanan Postoffice, of the South Side, which is located between Eleventh and Twelfth streets on Carson street, is to be removed immediately. Postmaster Hoerr is negotiating for the building No. 1,707, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.

····Some time ago we noticed the fact that Messrs. A. Garrison & Co. had shipped some of their "rolls" to Belgium. Yesterday they received another evidence of the superiority of Pittsburgh manufacture in the shape of an order from France for a set of "rolls."

····The alarm last night from box 64, shortly before nine o'clock, was occasioned by the burning of a two-story frame house on the hillside, above the Twelfth ward hospital. Owing to the inaccessibility of the building, with a view of accepting the same, he has offered his resignation to the consistory, subject to action of the Clarion Classis.

····The will of John Martin, late of Pine township, was admitted to probate yesterday. All his personal property is left to his widow and also the remainder of his farm. He provides for the education of claimant Sarah Ann Martin, which all young men are invited. The subject for the meeting is "What can young men do to secure a revival."

····Yesterday afternoon a little child of Aaron Fiddler, who resides on Carpenter alley, between Marion street, Allegheny, accidentally fell down from a chair on which it was standing and fell against the stove, burning its hands, arms and face badly. Its injuries are not of a serious nature.

····The storeroom on Fifth avenue sub-letted by Mr. Alfred Blair the well known purveyor of fresh confections, to the proprietor of the White House—will not be used as a liquor establishment, but is to be converted into a billiard hall in which nothing of the liquid order will be dispensed.

····Before adjourning last night the Finance Committee passed on the bill of Col. W. Milnor Roberts for services in examining and reporting on the new water works. The sum total is $2,448.93, nearly half of which was paid out for traveling expenses of the engineer to and from Boston, which we know to be a fact. The committee concluded the city had been the gainers by the expenditures and by an unanimous vote a warrant was ordered to be drawn.

····On Thursday last a man named Henry Rowarth, employed at the car shop of the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city, received a compound complicated fracture of the right knee joint. He was taken to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, where his wounds was dressed by the attending surgeons, who will make an effort to save the limb if they can. If it is probable amputation will be necessary.

····Mr. Daniel Forsha, of Millwood, Pa., died on February 19, and was buried with the honors of the Odd Fellows. The deceased fell a victim to consumption, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. He was a man widely known throughout the community, and was held in high esteem by his many friends, one of whom expresses the feeling of all who know him in the remark that "If there ever was an honest man, he was one."

····In pursuance of a resolution passed at the adjournment of the Convention held in Cumberland, Md., September 26th, 1873, of the friends of the National Trans-Allegheny Canal, via the Youghiogheny River, to the said Convention, to convene in Lafayette Hall, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Thursday, March 19th, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. Hon. Montgomery Blair, President of the Cumberland Convention will preside and it is reported able and efficient speakers, from different parts of the country will address the meeting. A full attendance of the friend- of the project is earnestly desired. So says Frank Cowan, Esq., Secretary of the Convention, in his circular.

ALLEGHENY MARKET COMMITTEE.

Various Improvements Ordered — The Meat Inspector Instructed.—The New Market Constable.

A meeting of the Market Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening, when it was decided to report a resolution to councils, authorizing the erection of weigh scales on Charters street near the Manchester Ferry Landing. Also a resolution authorizing the committee to have water closets placed in the basement, under the office of the market clerk.

The Meat Inspector, Mr. Zehnder, presented a report of what had been done by him since July, 1872, until the present time.

Report received and filed.

A communication from the Finance Committee was then read, asking as to whether the office of Meat Inspector was necessary or not; if not necessary, then that the office be abolished.

After some discussion it was decided that a meat inspector was necessary. A resolution was then adopted directing the secretary to notify the Meat Inspector that the committee was well satisfied with the manner in which he attended to his duties, and unless he gave more time and attention to them the matter would be reported to Councils.

The committee then proceeded to nominate candidates for the position to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late lamented, Mr. Allen Stewart. Fourteen candidates were nominated, and on the seventh ballot Mr. Samuel Fletcher was elected.

Adjourned.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

Issued to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending Tuesday, February 3, 1874, and Bearing that Date, Reported Weekly for the "Gazette" from the Office of Messrs. Hill & Ellsworth, No. 771 G Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases, from whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.

147,041. Window Sash.—Hiram C. Burk, New Cumberland, Ohio. Application filed November 1, 1873.

147,042. Device for Promoting Combustion in Furnaces.—Daniel T. Casement, Painsville, Ohio. Application filed January 17, 1874.

147,043. Furnace for Steam Boilers.—Daniel T. Casement, Painsville, Ohio. Application filed December 18, 1873.

147,051. Securing Cap-Plates to Lock-cases.—Barthel Erbe, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed December 4, 1873.

147,066. Machine for Dressing Slate-Frames.—Thos. W. Parry, Slatington, Pa. Application filed October 11, 1873.

147,071. Well-Tube Clamp.—Ephraim Shaw and Joseph H. Beatty, Tarr Farm, Pa.

147,085 Mail-Bag Catch.—Michael White, Towanda, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to Rob M. Rahm, same place. Application filed December 26, 1873.

147,096. Wagon Brake.—Robert Brown and Wm. M. Gregg, Dayton, Ohio. Application filed January 3, 1874.

147,102. Double-Acting Force-Pump.—David F. Casey, Harrisonville, Ohio, assignor of two-thirds of his right to Matthew Wilson and Calvin Reeves, Application filed December 27, 1873.

147,120. Wood-Stove Heater.—John C. Frazier, West Alexandria, Pa. Application filed August 5, 1873.

147,126. Head-Block for Vehicles.—Paul M. Guteles, Galena, Ohio. Application filed February 10, 1872.

147,134. Piston Packing.—Andrew J. Isler, Brownsville, Pa. Application filed January 5, 1874.

147,142. Device for detaching Horses.—Isreal L. Landis, Lancaster, Pa.—Case D. Application filed January 2, 1874.

147,143. Device for detaching Horses.—Isreal L. Landis, Lancaster, Pa.—Case A. Application filed January 2, 1874.

147,144. Device for Detaching Horses.—Israel L. Landis, Lancaster, Pa.—Case C. Application filed January 2, 1874.

147,187. Nut Lock.—Wm. M. Spaet, Dunkirk, Ohio. Application December 6, 1873.

147,220. Farm Gate.—William Bowman, Staytown, Pa. Application filed October 11, 1873.

ALLEGHENY LETTER LIST.

The following Letters remain uncalled for in the Allegheny Postoffice, February 20th, 1874. If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

Ladies' List.

Alshouse M	Higgins Minnie	McBride Jane
Baughman Celia	Hoff Annie	O'Donnell Mary
Burkley Ellen	Harrison Ann	Poland Annie
Barrett M	Kirby Sadie	Robb Mary
Brennan Maggie	Kelly Mary A V	Robinson E E
Bayne Rachel	Kelly Molly e	Struthers M
Camp